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births registered. It is customary, therefore, to assume that all children of one month old and under who die in the various convents (being brought there sick by poor people) and all children found dead in the streets, harbour, hillsides, etc., by the police, have been born in the Colony but not registered. By adding the number of such children to the number of the registered births a corrected number of births is obtained and from this is calculated a corrected birth rate. The number of such children in 1906 was 267, males and 316 females, total 583, which being added to the registered births, makes a total of 1,904. The preponderance of male over female registered births is very marked amongst the Chinese, there being 199 males to 100 females. Even with the 583 above mentioned unregistered births the proportion is 144 males to 100 females. The deaths registered during the year numbered 8,379, or 25.06 per thousand, but that figure includes the loss of life in the typhoon of September and the fatalities that occurred through the burning of the *Hankow*, the exact results of which will never be known. But taking these figures for what they are worth it appears that the death-rate among non-Chinese has dwindled from 20.50 in 1901 to 14.02 per thousand last year, which is extremely satisfactory. Unfortunately, the statistics for the Chinese community are by no means so bright, for the death-rate per thousand has risen from 23.77 in 1901 to 26.41 in 1906. Referring to the high case-mortality recorded at the Tung Wah hospital, the compilers observe that the "Hospital is a purely Chinese institution, maintained by voluntary contributions, and supervised only by a Government medical officer. The reason, however, for the high case-mortality at this Hospital does not lie altogether in the treatment of the patients, but in the fact that the Hospital is regarded by the Chinese more as a "home for the dying" than as an institution for the treatment of the sick. Consequently, the great majority of the cases of malaria that are admitted thereto are in a moribund condition, and so near to death that even the hypodermic administration of quinine is of no avail. Could we educate the Chinese to seek medical aid on the first onset of the symptoms of fever, and could we at the same time educate the many Chinese herbalists and native doctors who ply their calling in this Colony, in the efficacy of quinine, many lives would undoubtedly be saved which are now sacrificed to ignorance and indifference." It had been hoped that malaria fever was in a fair way to being expelled from the Colony, after the reports of the immediately preceding five years, but the total number of deaths which occurred from malaria last year was higher than any since 1897, when the figure was placed at 554, whereas last year it was 448 as compared with 287 in 1905, 301 in 1904 and 300 in 1903. Coming to the question of dwelling houses in the Colony, it is stated that the number of dwellings in Hongkong reaches the respectable total of 8,503, and these contain 25,296 floors. The average number of persons residing in the dwellings was 2.94, and on each floor 6.90. During the year, the sanitary officers made 1,393 night visits with the object of discovering whether the tenants were keeping within the law in respect of overcrowding. In 566 cases they found that the total number of persons occupying the floors exceeded the allowed and doubtless the usual prosecutions followed. We may have an opportunity on a future occasion of referring to the minor statements incorporated in the main report, but we have, we fancy, given enough to prove the extremely engrossing nature of the document as a whole.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

(15th July.)

Nothing could be more satisfactory in the eyes of those who sympathise with the Cantonese in their effort to work out their own salvation than the result of the mass meeting of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company's shareholders, which was held with the object of electing a president, vice-president and committee of management. Amid evidences of fraternal amiability and general goodwill the much canvassed meeting, which was expected by some to end in dissension and uproar, passed off peacefully, regularly and as composedly as the half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Eight hundred shareholders presented their tickets of admission, listened to the speeches with decorum, and voted for the men they considered best qualified to represent the general interests of the investors on the board of management. After all that has occurred in the past, after the riots, tumults, street *fracas* which have invariably followed the meetings which had previously been held with a similar object in view, and the arrest of prominent shareholders who have been kept in gaol for considerable periods because of their connection with the more vigorous element, it is not reasonable to wonder what genius succeeded in stilling the storm and placating the implacable? Why should it have taken all these weary months to arrive at a decision which was reached with practical unanimity the other day? What has happened in the meantime to remove the tension, and tone down the spirit of suspicion with which all parties, sections and cliques seemed to be torn and tormented at the earlier meetings? If the Canton-Hankow Railway Co. had been a wild-cat affair, floated for the benefit of a few scheming financiers, or at the instance of the Government, with shadowy prospects of any returns being derived from its operations, one could well understand why the victims of a conspiracy to defraud them of their hard-earned savings should protest with all their strength and with all their might.

But the Company was floated by the people, and it is not a vain repetition to remind the reader that the meanest coolies in Canton clamoured for the opportunity to subscribe their mite when the share-list was opened—and retained in the hands of the people for the benefit of the people; yet no sooner was it mooted that a meeting would be held to appoint the necessary officers of the undertaking than confusion reigned, the main endeavour of the shareholders apparently being to thwart any and every effort which was calculated to tend to a speedy adjustment of affairs and place the company on a business-like footing. All this meant that the administration of the railway was at a deadlock. Nothing could be done in the way of beginning the construction of the line to Hankow, because there was nobody endowed with the necessary powers to see that it was done or to direct how it should be done. And, in view of the spirit of contrariness which prevailed, those representatives of popular opinion who might have been considered well qualified to undertake the direction of at least the preliminary operations of the work, pending the election of officials, fought shy of an appointment which offered little likelihood of reward but might pave the way for an abundance of abuse. The money was subscribed by the shareholders lying idle in the local banks of Canton, and naturally excited the cupidity of those who saw an opportunity of diverting it to other purposes while the shareholders were being distracted by the moves and counter-moves of the faction leaders. Fortunately, such efforts were in no case successful. But the effect of all these delays, disputes and jangle was to induce a favourable verdict regarding Canton's commercial ability from those who were accustomed to western methods of procedure in such cases. It is needless to dwell on that point, for the Cantonese never did appraise foreign opinion very highly, but the fact remained that they were not doing justice to themselves. Eventually, preparations were made to hold another mass meeting, and it seemed as if these preparations were mainly to take the form of lining the streets leading to the assembly hall with troops. The promoters, however, made their arrangements with skill, foresight and ability. They brought to Canton representatives of the principal railways in the Empire whose combined wisdom would influence the shareholders, and they had a workable scheme for the determination of the voting results. For reasons which it is unnecessary to attempt to fathom, that meeting was postponed at the last moment, until last week, and the outcome was brilliantly successful. Mr. Lo Po-shun was elected president, Mr. Wong Shiu-ping vice-president, and Sir Cheng Liang-cheng, Mr. Li King-tun and H. E. Chang Fat-see members of the committee of management. Judging from these names, most of which are familiar, we should say the directorate is a strong one, capable of resisting outside blandishments or chicanery, and sufficiently imbued with the spirit of the undertaking to force on the work which will bring Canton into direct communication with the capital, and at the same time, sufficiently powerful to safeguard the interests of the shareholders. What the appointment of this board means to Canton and to Hongkong time alone can tell, but all are agreed that it will regenerate and revivify the industries of South China, and therefore contribute incidentally to the future prosperity of this Colony. The only other point which occurs at this time is as to the position of the Hongkong subscribers to the Railway Company who refused to remit their first instalment to Canton but deposited it in Hongkong banks. The reasons which prompted them to retain it in their own hands the funds collected locally cannot now be said to exist, and the only question is whether they are recognised as full-fledged shareholders or must go through the form of making new application for shares. It may be assumed that the Hongkong subscribers are in a position to look after their own interests, and doubtless the point as to their standing in the Company will be decided in their favour. In every way the finding, the conduct and the character of the meeting of the company's shareholders last week must be regarded as admirable, and the construction of the important link in the web of railway development of China, from Canton to Hankow, should now be no longer delayed.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANIES.

(16th July.)

The Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Council this afternoon by the Attorney General with regard to life, fire and marine insurance is certain to prove of interest in a community which is the headquarters of several insurance companies and the lucrative sphere of half a hundred others. One of the important sections which will appeal to the policy-holder is that which lays it down that life insurance companies carrying on business in Hongkong must deposit with the Registrar of Companies securities to the value of \$50,000. After the first year when the Ordinance is in operation each company dealing in life insurance must send in annual returns, sworn to by the principal officer of the company, of the amount of premiums received in Hongkong, and in the case of a company registered in Hongkong, doing business in China, the amount of the premiums received there in respect of the policies issued. And the life insurance company shall, after deducting twenty-five per centum therefrom, and the net amount of losses or claims actually paid in respect of such policies,

deposit with the Registrar of Companies securities of such kinds as aforesaid, to the value of such balance of premiums, until the deposit equal two hundred thousand dollars. That does not seem to be a very extravagant amount, especially in the case of a company doing a large business in the Colony or on the mainland, but it is at least a safeguard that irresponsible, mushroom concerns will be prevented from entering on a purely speculative career to the ultimate loss of the policyholders. As regards the nature of the securities required to be deposited, "Any life insurance company may, on giving due notice to the Registrar of Companies, withdraw from its custody any securities so deposited, on depositing with him approved securities of equal value; and such substituted securities shall for all purposes be treated as securities originally." The Governor shall in any case, whether of original or substituted deposit, be the sole judge of the value of such securities for the purposes of such deposit, and his decision shall be final and conclusive on the life insurance company. Provision is made for the separation of life insurance and annuity contracts accounts which will form what will be known as the life insurance fund. "Provided always that this section shall not apply to any contracts made by any life insurance company existing at the commencement of this Ordinance by the terms of whose deed of settlement the whole of the profits of all the business are paid exclusively to the life-policy holders, and on the face of which contracts the liability of the insured distinctly appears." The other sections which have reference to this branch of insurance deal with the procedure to be adopted in the event of the company having to be wound up, the power of the Court to reduce contracts, notices to policyholders and other formal matters. With regard to fire and marine insurance companies, no mention is made of any deposit being required by the Government, which means that a decidedly unfair advantage is given alien concerns to enter into competition with Hongkong companies which specialise in these branches of insurance. It must not be forgotten that before a Hongkong marine insurance company can operate in Japan, to take a near example, a deposit of 100,000 yen has to be made, but any Japanese marine company may enjoy all the privileges and advantages of a local corporation without offering any guarantee of its soundness by the transference of securities from Japan to Hongkong. The majority of the sections will appeal rather to the lawyer than the layman as will be apparent from this sub-section which says that "If any company or member thereof feels aggrieved by the name of such company, having been struck off the register, the company or member may apply to the Court, and the Court, if it be satisfied that it is just to do so, may order the name of the company to be restored to the register, and thereupon the company shall be deemed to have continued in existence as if the name thereof has never been struck off, and the Court may, by the order, give such directions and make such provisions as seem just for placing the company and all other persons in the same position, as nearly as may be, as if the name of the company had never been struck off." That would seem to offer an abundance of practice for the legal fraternity in the event of differences of opinion arising among the members should a company encounter difficulties in its operations. Finally, it is laid down that the provisions of this Ordinance will not apply to any life insurance company which has made a deposit in Great Britain under the provisions of the Life Assurance Acts 1870 to 1873; and the Governor-in-Council may at any time in his discretion and for such special reasons as he may think fit exempt from any or all the provisions of this Ordinance any life, fire or marine insurance company.

THE SIMPLE LIFE.

While there are some people who are compulsorily obliged to lead the simple life, from the cheerful, self-denial to the dyspeptic millionaire, to say nothing of that class of literary scribes who resort to fantastical methods in order to keep their ephemeral reputations green, it is seldom that we meet that type of individual in the Far East. Nevertheless he is to be found in "Sunny Singapore," as a ministerial writer who wrote mainly about Malaya called it, and he is a curious sort of character altogether. He is a titled personage who goes under the name of the Baron de Horn, but that appears to be his designation when travelling *incog*, for on high occasions he blossoms out into his full title of Prince Alexander Tsar. Whether his pretensions to either of these titles are well founded does not appear, for the Singapore papers give his name and rank within quotation marks, as if they would throw doubt on the subject, but then they treat the Baron with such obvious respect that they seem to fear the result of any playful allusion to the Prince's forebears. Alexander, it seems, has made a vow of poverty, but how he managed to reach Singapore when he had a son it is difficult to imagine. The only explanation is that he followed the example of those travelling hucksters who declare that they are walking round the world for a bet, and generally spend their time from Naples to San Francisco on board a comfortable passenger steamer. At all events Alexander settled down in Singapore some months ago, and proceeded to make the acquaintance of a Chinaman. He asked for rice, and not only did the Chinaman provide him with a meal but he also gave him a room, which is abundant testimony to the generous instincts

of the Chinese in Singapore. The Prince and the Chinaman lived together contentedly, the former sharing the latter's *wakan*, as they call their chow in the South, until one day a cocoanut tree in the compound was blown down. The philanthropist proceeded to gather the nuts whereupon Alexander caught up a knife and chased him off the premises. By this time it appears that His Highness had arrived at the conclusion that he owned the premises, that the Chinaman who had given him a bed and his food was an intruder, and that he should make an end of such an anomalous state of affairs. At any rate, he chased the Chinaman off the grounds, baricaded himself in the house, and lived the life of a recluse, doubtless feeding on the nuts which the owner had been prevented from gathering. The case came into Court and Alexander valiantly proclaimed his right to stay on the premises, to sell them if he thought fit, and to deal with them as he would with his own. He lived on rice and vegetables, he said, which he got from friends and patients—for it should be understood that the Prince on his own assertion gave medicine to poor Chinese. One is inclined to wonder if Alexander is a quack in more senses than one? The Court gave judgment for the Chinaman—to the utter stupefaction of the noble defendant, we have not the slightest doubt—and now Alexander is without a home. But he has always his title or titles, and he can always get under them when it begins to rain, but he would be well advised if he steered a course away from Hongkong because titled gentry with a penchant for leading the simple life at other people's expense are not hugged to the breast here. There is a moral in the tale which needs no pointing out.

HONGKONG CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

(17th July.)

Of the public schemes which were originated by the former Governor of Hongkong, Sir Matthew Nathan, it will be admitted that few formed the subject of adverse criticism by the Press, but his policy with reference to the emoluments of the public service in Hongkong never commanded itself to our admiration. To begin with, when he inaugurated the classification scheme for the lower branch of the civil service, fixing the maximum salary of the subordinate officials at \$285 after a period of over 30 years' faithful service to the Government, we condemned it *in toto*. His Excellency's advocacy of the higher civil servants for further relief in the matter of exchange compensation, over a year ago, was also opposed by us, as being a one-sided arrangement in the interests of a body of officials who had twice had their scale of salaries readjusted since 1894 on the plea that they were suffering on account of the variations in the gold value of the dollar. To appreciate the exact position of the exchange compensation scheme it will be necessary to take a retrospective view of the movement carried on in the interests of the public servants of the Colony; that is, of course, those servants domiciled in a gold-using country, for it must be remembered that the scheme only affects such officers in the public service. In 1894, when the value of the silver dollar began to depreciate in its relation to the sovereign, there was a general agitation on the part of the Far Eastern colonies to obtain an increase in salary for those officers whose private requirements necessitated remittances home. The result of the outcry was that the Legislative Council voted a liberal grant, to the officers affected, being the equivalent of a substantial rise in their salaries in dollars calculated on the average rate of exchange ruling in the preceding month. And, again, after a few years, when the great slump in the price of silver took place, there was another agitation to obtain still further relief for the favoured officials. Then it was that the Secretary of State for the Colonies held out the option to the Government servants of taking their salaries half in silver and half in gold, the latter calculated at the average rate of exchange for the month. The option, which was undoubtedly in the best interests of the civil servants, was refused by them, and almost a man the sterling-paid officers elected to receive their salaries in full in sterling. It must be borne in mind that at that period the consensus of opinion was that an increase of exchange remaining at 1s. 8d. to the dollar it would so depreciate that it would be quoted at anywhere between 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d. to the dollar. Contrary to all expectation, the white metal—through the action of the Philippine Government, the Straits Settlements and the Mexican Republic in reforming their standard of currency, and also because of the large purchases made by the Indian Government, and more recently, because of the amount of silver required for the war in the Far East—took an unexpected turn and silver rose in value until it attained its present price of over 2s. 2d. to the dollar. Accordingly, as we know, the civil servants once again raised a hue and cry against the system under which their salaries were paid. Here then we have established the anomalous position of a coin being devalued when it was low in value and denoted when it subsequently appreciates. If the scheme proposed by Mr. Chamberlain in 1902 had been accepted, the civil servants would have been in the comfortable position of being on an "even keel," inasmuch as if they had had to make remittances home to the extent of half their salary, they would still have had the other half in local currency to provide for their needs in the Colony. By the rejection of that sensible and practical solution of the problem, the public officers elected to gamble with exchange and the

result has been that by the rise in the gold value of the dollar, they found that their speculative bent had led them astray. Then the whole body of civil servants framed a series of memorials which, upon submission to His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, received his support in a recommendation to the Secretary of State. The answer from the Colonial Office, in the first instance, was what any practical man in the Colony might have anticipated. On the 19th of May last Lord Elgin telegraphed, in reply to Sir Matthew Nathan's application for the payment of sterling salaries at 1s. 8d., that he would consider proposals to grant relief to prison wardens, subordinate police officers and persons of similar salary and status, but he was not prepared to consider any allowance to officers more highly paid. The contentions of the heads of departments, whose memorial we reproduce to-day, apply with far more force to the officers and Government servants drawing small salaries than to the agitators for further exchange relief. Yet when two years ago, the subordinate officers presented their petition for a readjustment of their scale of salaries because of the higher cost of living in the Colony, principally in the matter of house rents, but generally in all departments, they were met with the reply that only in the matter of house rent had an increase taken place, but as to the necessities of life there had been no change. The heads of departments who framed the comparative statements of the cost of commodities present as an enclosure to their petition a scale of charges ruling for what constitute the daily wants of life in Hongkong. Table A, another of their enclosures, purports to show a bill of costs typical of the monthly expenditure of the head of a junior department with a family of three young children and drawing a salary of \$5,400, and a subordinate official drawing a salary of \$345 per annum. We need hardly do more than direct our readers to this extraordinary document to show how preposterous are the charges which the officials allege they have to incur as against the ordinary civilian in Hongkong. For the taxpayer is called upon to make provision for a man earning \$5,400 a year to the extent of \$1,080, quite 20 per cent. of his income, for his insurance fund, and a similar amount for his clothes and footwear which average \$90 a month. The servants of such a public officer cost him \$85 a month and we are asked to believe that because "teeth go" very badly in Hongkong and dentists' bills are very high" he requires a monthly provision of no less than \$30. The absurdity of these figures will be apparent to any taxpayer, and why they did not appeal to the critical faculties of the public representatives at the Legislative Council yesterday we are at a loss to conceive. The unofficial members cut a sorry figure at the meeting. Dr. Ho Kai spoke in support of the resolution moved *pro forma* by the Colonial Secretary to grant exchange compensation to the officers of the Government, involving a retrospective loss to Hongkong of \$44,000 for the first half of the current year and the paying away of a saving of no less an amount, probably, which will have accrued by December for the second half of the year. Dr. Ho Kai is the only member of the Council who sat at that board when the question of exchange compensation arose in the nineties, and how can he justify the attitude he adopted yesterday in calling upon his constituents to provide this extra sum for public servants' salaries when it is contrasted with his previous argument for an increase when the dollar had gone down? The unofficial members proved so many puppets at the will of the official wire-pullers. Let it be understood that these wire-pullers were the officials of the local administration; for Lord Elgin and the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies have consistently opposed the giving of any grant which could not be logically upheld in the interest of sterling-paid Government servants. It is not often that we side with the officials in Downing Street, but too great praise cannot be extended to them for holding the purse-strings of the Colony as tightly as they did in the matter under discussion until compelled against their better judgment to give way. Time and again the Director of Public Works has bewailed the fact in the Council that the programme of public improvement works had been curtailed owing to the shortness of funds in the Treasury. Blake Pier shelter, long recognised as a public requirement, has from year to year had to be shelved for that reason. The typhoon shelter which should have been commenced and completed long ago is not yet begun. The fire brigade apparatus antiquated, ridiculous and impotent, the laugh-stock of the community, remains unimproved because no place for a vote can be found on the Estimates. The firefloat which went down in the typhoon last year is to be replaced only to the extent of a new hull, the engines of the old float being transferred to the new launch. Yet the millions of tons of shipping which enter and leave the harbour have been for nearly a year dependent on the favour of the Steam Water Boat Company in the event of an emergency. The very essential Public Works scheme for the extension of Tytan Waterworks has made comparatively small progress because of the smallness of the funds available for the provision of an enlarged water supply to the city. Sir Henry Blake's admirable scheme for the resumption of insanitary areas can only be carried out piecemeal because the vote provided for it is inadequate to meet the needs of the community. At the same time, the enormous revenue derived from the "Opium Farm" is threatened with extinction; and Sir Matthew Nathan, before

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MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907.

THE HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

(13th July.)

Few of the reports issued by the several public departments in Hongkong cover such a variety of interests as that which appears in the latest issue of the *Government Gazette* under the signatures of Dr. J. M. Atkinson, P.C.M.O., and Dr. Francis Clark, M.O.H. It deals generally with reports on the health and sanitary condition of Hongkong for 1906, and comprehends official statements from the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, and of the Victoria Hospital, on lunatic asylums and the gaol hospital, on the health of the railway employees, on bacteriological investigations, and indeed, on everything relating to the health of the Colony. In these circumstances, it is manifestly impossible to do more than broach some of the principal subjects which are taken under discussion by the Medical Officers, and to hint, rather than to enter into details, at the interesting information set forth in the series of reports in question. During the past year there were 1028 births among the Chinese community and 293 among the non-Chinese, a total of 1321 altogether. It is stated, however, that the number of Chinese births registered does not give an accurate record of the number of births which have occurred. Owing to the custom of the Chinese in not registering births unless the child has survived for a month and often in the case of female children not at all. It is probable, that the majority if not all of the infants which are sickly at birth or die before they have lived a month have not had their

his departure, hinted that the framers of our Budget would have to cast about for some new source of revenue when the opium returns are lost to the Colony. The sinking fund required under the loan for the construction of the Kowloon Railway is not immediately in sight, since it cannot be contained that the railway to Sam Chun will be remunerative from the moment it begins operations. In spite of the somewhat gloomy outlook as regards the Colony's Estimates of revenue, the unofficial members by their vote yesterday granted an expenditure of about a lakh of dollars a year for salaries, which on the whole, and in the opinion of the Colonial Office, compare favourably with those of other British Colonies in the East and elsewhere. We had almost forgotten to mention the provision which must be made to the amount of something like \$100,000 per annum for the redemption of the British subsidiary coins, and when we add this sum to the total of the prospective losses which will be sustained by the Colony, it will be granted that without taxation which might be far too onerous for the ratepayers to bear the Colony will not be in such a flourishing condition that it can afford to be overgenerous with the public funds in order to maintain a service hitherto as highly paid and enjoying far more benefits and privileges than the commercial body who have made the Colony what it is to-day.

EDUCATION IN HONGKONG.

(18th July.)

The report of the education department issued in February last was submitted to the Legislative Council at its meeting a couple of days ago. The report is especially interesting, because it shows that the educational facilities afforded the youth of Hongkong are improving and that the scholars are taking advantage of the modern education which is provided them under Government schools and in schools which depend upon the grant-in-aid. According to the Inspector of Schools' statement there are eighty-five Government and grant schools in Hongkong, which is an increase of two on the previous year. The average attendance is 54.6 as against 53.3, the increase being nearly divided between the upper and lower grade schools. The academics, which are now being provided for, are also well attended and show that a very useful work is being done by those who have undertaken the task of initiating the latest generation into the mysteries of the three R's. Looking at most of the reports it would appear that great emphasis is put upon the playing of games, and in the case of one school the Inspector remarks: "They... are keen members of the Football League and play with a doggedness that deserves, but has hitherto failed to command, success. I lay some stress on these points because it is to such methods that I attribute the really remarkable change noticeable in the intelligence of the senior pupils of the last few years." Speaking of the same school, which we may remark is the Sai-ying-pun Anglo-Chinese School, Mr. E. A. Irving, the Inspector, observes: "Before then, an idea seemed almost universally prevalent that they came to school to learn as much commercial arithmetic and to read and write as much English as would get them a situation. All else was vanity and vexation of spirit." The writer makes some very sensible remarks on the subject of the allocation of scholarships. He observes that if the linking of the vernacular schools with the district schools, could be made general, the latter would no doubt reap a considerable benefit. It will be remembered that before a boy can enter them an entrance examination in written Chinese has to be passed. If this preliminary knowledge were acquired in schools under the control of the Department, not only would it fit better with the pupils' further studies in Chinese at the district schools, but also they would come to school with a good grounding in arithmetic and geography and would be able to concentrate their attention almost exclusively during the next two years on the acquisition of English. The Hongkong system of education has rightly made English the medium of instruction. "The Hongkong boys are tacitly agreed to spend not more than five years in English schools. If then, any good use is to be made of the English acquired for the advancement of other studies, there must be no time lost in acquiring it. All studies in the first three years should be subordinated thereto; and if some of them can be taken during a preliminary education at the vernacular schools, then so much the better. It is however to be feared, that the class of boys who attend the free vernacular schools under the grant code is not one that can afford even a five years' English education. The 'leading of Visual Instruction' an interesting and instructive series of paragraphs record the difficulty of introducing the students to subjects which are not entirely germane to state-aided education. Two years ago the Government subscribed \$3,000 towards a scheme, which had for its object the better knowledge of the mother country. Two lanterns and sets of slides were obtained and arrived in the Colony in the early part of last year. Considerable difficulty was experienced in bringing the pupils together to enjoy the advantages of this physical means of instruction and the rooms at the disposal of those responsible for the lantern exhibitions were found to be far from satisfactory. We should have immediately suggested that the pupils under their separate teachers should have been brought together in such a central building as the City Hall, but according to the Inspector of Schools there are many objections to such a scheme. After reading the remarks of Mr. Irving we remain unconvinced that if a popular series of lectures, accompanied by lantern illustrations, were given in the City Hall at an hour which would not be too late for those attending except the infant classes there would not be a crowded attendance. In the United Kingdom diagrams are favoured and supported by the school authorities, and although the children have to pay a nominal fee for admission those shown invariably prove successful. Why the same thing should not occur in Hongkong hardly appears from Mr. Irving's report. It is not necessary that the lecturers should have either a profound or extensive knowledge of the subject with which they deal, provided they give the main points; the details can be filled in by the teachers. At any rate we would recommend the subject to Mr. Irving's reconsideration.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

(19th July.)

Japanese exchanges by the mail this morning bring fresh evidence of the close watch kept on the staple industry of Hongkong by our commercial rivals in Japan. It has been a matter of common knowledge that the sugar industry during the past and current years has been beset by many difficulties, not least of all being the rise in exchange which penalizes the Hongkong sugar refining companies in

favour of their most formidable competitors in Japan. While our local companies have had to contend with difficulties over which they have no control it is some satisfaction to learn that in the period of adversity our rivals have not made much of the opportunity which circumstances combined to create in their favour. A vernacular contemporary, translated by the *Japan Chronicle*, finds a noticeable falling-off in the export of sugar from Japan this year. Our contemporary remarks that the largest market for Japanese sugar abroad is the Yangtze valley, Manchuria and Korea combined. It makes capital out of the fact that the Hongkong Sugar Refining Company was hard pressed by the Japanese sugar in China, and has been closely affected since last year. Seeing this, the Hongkong company reduced the price of sugar from 6.45 taels to 5.85 taels in the summer last year. This had little effect, and the price was further reduced to 5.75 taels, without effect. On the other hand, the export of Japanese sugar swelled to an unparalleled extent, the stock of Hongkong sugar at Shanghai this year amounting to 130,000 bags at one time. Surprised at this state of affairs, the Hongkong company has lowered its price several times since March last, and now it is selling at 5.1 taels "and has at last succeeded in beating Japanese sugar." This admission of defeat is encouraging to Hongkong, but at what price the victory was obtained we have yet to learn. In January the Daiichi Sugar Refining Company shipped to Shanghai 22,210 piculs. The figures fell off to 1,350 piculs in February, and none at all was shipped in March. In April the shipment amounted to only 2,025 piculs, and in May 2,430 piculs. The Japan Sugar Refining Company stopped shipments entirely until May, when it shipped 3,400 piculs. The following figures show the export of sugar to China, Manchuria and Korea during the first five months of this year:

	Daiichi	Tokyo	Osaka
	Refining	Refining	Refining
	Co. Piculs.	Co. Piculs.	Co. Piculs.
January	25,044	2,569	4,670
February	7,465	45,148	3,600
March	8,310	6,930	1,420
April	7,148	4,840	3,900
May	8,075		2,891

The export during the above five months was not more than 122,000 piculs, a remarkable falling-off as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This retrogression on the part of the Japanese combine will be joyful news in Hongkong, where product in the China market, we are glad to observe, has succeeded in rehabilitating itself into favour with the Chinese consumers. Our Kube contemporary is our authority for the statement that while Japanese export of sugar to China in the earlier months of this year has fallen off, "the stock at Shanghai, which at one time amounted to 130,000 bags, is now reduced to only 10,000 bags. When this fact is taken into consideration, the depression of the export of Japanese sugar to China cannot be attributed to the depression of trade in the Yangtze valley in consequence of the famine. Japanese sugar, it must be confessed, has been ousted by Hongkong sugar. The sugar exporters, however, are optimistic. They maintain that there are signs of trade revival in view of the promising crops this year. The reason of business activity is about to set in, and they are confident of seeing a great increase in the business of sugar export after next month. Our contemporary, however, doubts whether these expectations can be realised, as the Hongkong company will assuredly keep up its competition.

Telegram.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE LIANG-KWANG VICEROYALTY.

REPORTED ACCEPTANCE OF SHUM'S RESIGNATION.

H.E. CHAN HIK APPOINTED SUCCESSOR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, 18th July, 10.55 a.m.

It is reported from Peking that His Excellency Chan Bik, president of the Yuchuanpu (Ministry of Posts and Communications) will be appointed Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces in succession to H.E. Shum, whose resignation has been accepted.

[It will be remembered that H.E. Chan Bik was the special commissioner who was appointed early this year to make a tour of inspection of the Provincial Minis in China. H.E. accorded a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* an interview during his brief stay in Hongkong after his visit to Canton.—Ed., H.K.T.]

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consul-General from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m. on the 13th inst. 13th, 7.30 a.m.—Cyclone has crossed Ladrones Islands north of Guam moving probably W.N.W.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.

INDIAN WATCHMAN SENT TO HOSPITAL.

A dastardly attempt was made this morning by some unknown person to murder an Indian watchman at East Point. Only the most meagre particulars could be obtained from the police to-day, but the facts are quite plain. The watchman lived alone in a small house in Morrison Street. Last night being very close, the Indian made up his bed on the sidewalk and went to sleep. He was awakened early this morning by someone who held him down and stabbed him in the face. The watchman put up a struggle, but he was overpowered by his assailant, who beat him into unconsciousness, and fled.

About seven o'clock to-day, an Indian policeman, attached to No. 4 Police Station, found the watchman lying in the street, covered in blood. Sergeant Culliford was notified, and the watchman, after being temporarily treated, was sent to hospital. It was impossible at the present stage to extract further information from the man, but what was obtained seemed to have satisfied the police, and we are given to understand that they have a clue, which will probably lead to an arrest in the course of a few days. The wounds are serious, but there are fair chances of his recovery.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE INDIAN MURDER CASE.

At the Supreme Court last Thursday, before His Honour the Chief Justice the Jury Criminal Sessions opened, when the charge of murder against Khiser Singh, Poo-la Singh, Meher Singh, and Sorain Singh, was called on for trial.

The Hon. Mr. H. J. Gompertz, Attorney General, instructed by Mr. C. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, Messrs. Debnys and Bowley, prosecuted, and Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist, Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, defended the prisoners.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was impanelled: Messrs. S. S. Levy, T. Arnold, A. Courle (foreman), E. A. Long, I. S. Gibson, D. Holland and W. Mc-

The charge against the prisoners was that on the 15th May, 1907, they did to death and murder one Mela, a watchman.

The Attorney General said that the deceased was a watchman at No. 4, Wing Loon Lane. He had a brother, also a watchman, and on the 16th a man named Thakur Singh, went to the brother and gave him certain information, and in consequence of that the two men went to the premises, but there was no money taken. As it ought to have been upon them they went and reported the matter to the Police, and Sergeant Gordon went to the spot, and on climbing over the locked gate, and going to the deceased's quarters, found Mela in the kitchen covered with blood and quite dead, and he sent the body to the mortuary. "In the bedroom they found deceased's box broken open, and the contents scattered about. It was known that deceased had \$40 in his box on the day of the murder, but there was no money there when the Police searched the premises. On the night of the murder the prisoners, met and went to the deceased's quarters, and there they made their arrangements. It would be proved that the first prisoner had a chopper, and the second a knife, and they went inside leaving the third and fourth prisoners on watch at the gate. The first two prisoners went to the kitchen of the deceased, but what actually took place there could not of course be ascertained. The witnesses who would be called would state that he heard a cry of 'murder' proceeding from the quarters. He then saw the first and second prisoners walking away, the first carrying a chopper and the second a knife, both covered with blood, and there was also blood on their clothes. The first prisoner was heard to say 'Come! let us go; we have done the work.' 'Two constables on duty also heard the words. Later on the fourth prisoner was seen walking along the ways at West Point with Thakur Singh, the man who went and gave the information to the brother of the deceased as mentioned, and which caused him to go with Thakur Singh to the kitchen where the deceased was employed as watchman. It is generally known that the Indian watchman in Hongkong were very thrifty; were well paid, lived on next to nothing, and lent their savings out at enormous interest, which would account for a man in the position of the deceased having \$40 in his box, after making remittances to India.

Dr. Ho Kai, Medical Officer in charge of the Public Mortuary, gave evidence as to the nature of the wounds on the body of the deceased, and said that the knife produced could not have caused the incised wounds, as after giving his evidence at the preliminary inquiry he took the knife and found it too blunt to puncture skin; there must have been a sharp-pointed sword or knife used. The chopper produced would cause the other wounds. Evidence was adduced, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

DEATH SENTENCE PASSED.

Last Friday at the Supreme Court the case of the charge against the four Indians for the murder of one Mela, a watchman at the godowns at No. 4 Wing Loon Lane, was continued when the brother of the deceased took the stand and gave important evidence. Witness said he was called by Thakur Singh to go to his brother's place, and when they got there the gate being closed Thakur Singh climbed over the wall and after a few minutes returned and said, "Your brother has been chopped." They then went and informed the police. He was sure his brother had no enemies, he was a peaceful man. He lived quietly and had saved up \$400. Witness knew all the prisoners, and did not know why they should wish his brother harm. His brother knew them too, but they were acquaintances and not friends. Witness identified the body of his brother to Sergeant Gordon, as well as the broken trunk and the deceased's property scattered about, from his box. Sergeant Gordon having given his evidence in accordance with the opening statement the case for the prosecution closed.

Dr. Ho Kai said he had no witnesses, and addressed himself to the jury, and made a point of the fact that the principal witnesses were accomplices. Those were Thakur Singh and Kisen Singh, and it was for the jury to consider whether their evidence had been sufficiently corroborated. At the conclusion of Dr. Ho Kai's address the Attorney General reviewed the evidence and said that while there was evidence principally of accomplices who had turned King's evidence, they told a straight story which was corroborated by the constables who had given evidence.

His Honour: You can't call them King's evidence—they have not received a pardon. The Attorney General: They have not received a pardon, my Lord, it is true, but they are discharged at the Police Court so that the present case might have their evidence, and they are quite safe—they will not be proceeded against.

His Honour: Still they are not King's evidence.

The Attorney General: I submit, my Lord, that they are. But that is of no importance; they were at least accomplices, and knew all about the commission of the crime.

After the Attorney General had completed his address, His Honour the Chief Justice said that King's evidence meant when a participant in a crime confesses his guilt and receives a pardon in order that his evidence may be obtained in the interests of justice. Owing to the noise, said His Honour, made by the fans, he did not catch the remark of the Attorney General that the two principal witnesses were accomplices, and that is why he wondered how the two men knew so much about the crime, and yet were not charged as accessories both before and after the crime.

His Honour then reviewed the evidence and at 11.55 a.m. the jury retired to consider their verdict.

The jury returned into Court at 12.15 p.m. and returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, but in the case of the third prisoner guilty in lesser degree.

His Honour, then, assuming the black cap, passed sentence of death upon each in turn.

The Court was crowded with Indians at the time, and a peculiar murmur passed over them as the sentence was pronounced.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFEAUD.

In this case Li Leung, the young man who sued for an order to set aside a certain indenture of mortgage dated the 26th March, as

it was executed when he was alleged to be a minor, was charged with conspiring to defraud, in conjunction with other persons unknown, one Mah Fuk Sek, out of the sum of \$10,000.

The Attorney General prosecuted, and Mr. M. V. Slade, instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, Messrs. Debnys, Looker and Deacon, defended the prisoner, and entered a plea of "guilty."

Mr. Slade said that the prisoner was a son of a very respectable family, and was, although so young, a married man with one child. He lived up till last year at the family house, when his mother, a lady of strong character sent him to Hongkong to learn English, and here he unfortunately fell into the hands of older men and was led into a life of vice, and to carry on his career he was advised to represent himself as being of full age. He did not know that he was doing very wrong; he was a man of not very great intellect, and might, in fact, be called a fool, and the act he was induced to commit was partly stupid if partly criminal. But he was not one of those criminals who deserved a heavy punishment, as one who preyed upon society, and he would ask for a lenient penalty.

The man had already suffered for his fault by a year of mind, besides having been already in jail.

The Attorney General said the facts of the case were too new for it to be necessary for him to say anything and he would leave it in His Lordship's hands.

His Honour said that under all the circumstances he thought the justice of the case would be met by a sentence of 12 months' imprisonment without hard labour.

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

The next case was that of Wong Kuan v. Li Chien, who after being banished from the Colony for a period of five years from the 19th June, 1906, returned to the Colony and was arrested on the 16th June, 1907.

The Attorney General prosecuted, and Messrs. Louis, A. Rose (foreman), Alex. Bain, Luigi A. Musso, Salvatore Musso, R. Lawrence, P. Maria Nolasco da Silva, and Ernest Gamble.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The police records were produced giving photograph, finger marks and description of the prisoner.

Prisoner strenuously denied that he had ever been banished, and the jury said they wished to see the scars described as being on his body, and retired at 1 p.m. for the purpose.

After the examination the jury said they were satisfied that the prisoner was the banished man, and his Honour sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' hard labour.

This closed the Criminal Sessions, and the jurors were discharged.

HOW TO SECURE TRADE OF CHINA.

BUSINESS TRIP PROPOSED.

Suggesting that the Seattle Chamber of Commerce send a deputation of its members to the principal Chinese ports to meet the commercial bodies of those cities and thereby engender more friendly relations between the commercial and trade interests of the Occident and Orient, and especially for Seattle's benefit, and declaring that the lack of American intercourse with the Flawery Kingdom is due, not to the exclusion laws, but to the abuse of them by petty officials on the Pacific coast, Fletcher Brockman, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association for China and Korea, yesterday addressed the Chamber of Commerce, reports the *Seattle Post* of 19th ult. He told of the field of commerce in awakened China, which lies open to the nation that will go after it in the right way. The speaker took occasion to pay high compliments to Chinese character. Mr. Brockman said, in part:

"China is destined to be the centre of the new world of civilization. I feel that the Chinese are the equals, if not the superiors, of any people of Asia. There is no people whose reliability is more thoroughly developed or whose generosity is greater. When a Chinaman gets ahead in a business sense he wants increase and he does not remain idly in his past condition. He is one of a people which appreciates all the demands of civilization and he spends his money freely. One of the great mistakes of the world is due to the narrowness of our eyes. We have made in America is to assume an easy feeling of superiority. We have either spurned or patronized the Chinese and they rightly resented it.

"Seattle's position has been different from that of the rest of the country, and I do not intend to flatter when I say that your city's attitude toward China is something of which the nation may well be proud."

"The transformation in China's educational system has been absolute and complete. The system which was held away for 2,000 years has been changed in two years ago by the stroke of the pen in the Dowager Empress. The best modern education, that of Japan and America, has been adopted. American education is really the ideal of China. This has resulted in the sending of thousands of students abroad to study the conditions in other countries, and every one of these becomes an apostle for Western things. What this means to commerce is obvious.

"The entire industrial system of China has also changed. The reason for the tardy introduction of railroads in the empire is due to the fact that heretofore other nations have always used them for purposes of conquest and so far have succeeded in creating a panic every time the subject is broached.

"Because American promoters have not kept their promises that no other foreign capital should own these railroads it is almost impossible to get any concessions from the Chinese.

"The American missionary, from the business point of view, has been an advertisement for the West. His clothes, schools and the materials he brings with him are effective in stimulating trade with our nation. He has created a good feeling and good will toward us, and is, therefore, a real asset.

"The Chinese do not object to the exclusion act but they do object to being invited to an exposition afterward to be caught at San Francisco and humiliated. Retreatment for this petty treatment accorded them by petty officials at the bottom of the recent boycott.

"If we wish to get the trade of China we must put brains and enterprise into our commerce. We must go over there to stay with the people and study their wants. This is why other countries have greater success.

"In the famine the people affected had money to pay for the flour they needed but could not get it because of our trade relations and transportation facilities. The present condition of our merchants' marine has also much to do with it.

"I would suggest that the Seattle Chamber of Commerce send a deputation to China to meet with the chambers of the principal cities for the purpose of creating a better understanding between the two nations, and that in 1909 you be especially courteous to your Chinese visitors. It would be the best stroke you could make to render a real service to American trade."

The Chamber of Commerce, unanimously expressed its appreciation of Mr. Brockman's counsel and address.

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

FIRST ROUND.

The first two matches in the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition were contested last Thursday afternoon at the V.R.C. enclosure before a large gathering of military and civilian spectators.

V.R.C. "A" TEAM VS. "B" TEAM.

The V.R.C. team seemed to have had the better of the game throughout, and had little difficulty in scoring 7 goals in the first half and 5 goals in the second half to their opponents' nil.

Considering that the R.E. "B" team are quite new to the game, it was generally conceded that they played well and tried to score but without success.

The following is the V.R.C. "A" Team:—H. A. Lammett (Capt.), L. E. Lammett, H. C. Sayer, N. H. Alves, A. V. Barros, J. M. Rosa, Pereira and P. M. Remedios.

8TH CO. R.G.A. VS. R.E. "A" TEAM.

These teams met, soon after the first match. This was by far the more interesting match of the afternoon as both sides seemed to be more evenly matched. The Artillery men, however, had the game in their favour, through being able to handle the ball better, and after the whistle went for half time, they had 3 goals to their credit against nil. In the second half the Engineers made many attempts to score, but were unsuccessful through not being able to shoot quicker, and the Artillery men scored another 4 goals before the game ended, thus making the score, 7 goals to nil.

It is rather difficult at the moment to say who will carry off the Shield this year, as there is plenty of time for the weaker teams to improve by hard practice. Opinions incline in favour of the Corinthian Club with the Artillery men as their most dangerous opponents.

RICE MARKET IN JAPAN.

ABNORMAL PRICES RULING.

According to the *Japan Chronicle* the rice market in Japan has gone up abnormally of late. The rate is ruling at over ¥17 per koku, and the retail price advanced in Kobe to over 20 sen per shō which is said to be a record price for the city. Loud complaints are being heard from the poorer classes as to the dearth of rice. In an article, the *Osaka Shūmō* observes that the present fluctuations on the rice market form a record. The causes which are forcing up the market may be varied, continues the *Osaka Journal*, but the general appreciation of commodities and the increase of Land-tax may be responsible in some measure for rise of the market, but this having no direct bearing on the corn market of Japan, its influence on the Japanese rice market may soon disappear.

It is generally admitted that the price of rice has been comparatively low, and that it was only natural that it should go up. The advance in the price of rice will increase the difficulty of the poorer classes to get a living, and will affect the country economically, but on the other hand it will increase the profit of the farmers, with the result of an enhancement in the value of land, which will give an inducement to capitalists to invest their money in real estate.

One of the most important questions for the consideration of the economic circles of Japan, and it requires very careful study. The improvement of the living of the masses and the steady increase in the population will naturally increase the demand for rice, the output of rice in Japan will in time become inadequate to meet the demand, and the importation of cereals will rapidly increase. A large area of waste land still awaits cultivation, and the method of tilling land still leaves room for much improvement, so that the advance in the price of rice may hasten the cultivation of waste land and also bring about an improvement in the methods of tilling the soil.

WHEAT TRADE IN JAPAN.

STEADY INCREASE IN IMPORTATION.

The importation of American flour continues to increase steadily and last year the importation amounted to 3,500,000 bushels. When this is added to the flour produced in Japan, the total annual consumption of flour in this country amounts to over 4,200,000 bushels.

The marked increase of the importation of flour since the Russo-Japanese war has given an incentive to the flour-milling industry in Japan, with the result that old companies have extended their works and new companies have rapidly been formed. There are now 21 new mill companies, and according to the vernacular papers the output of flour in 24 hours when these new mills come into full operation is estimated at 54,800 barrels, or 21,921 bags, in addition to some 10,700 bags produced by the old mills. In addition there are two mills in Manchuria—the Changchung flour mill and Manchuria flour mill, these two mills producing 400 barrels each. When the output of the mill at Hankow, 400 barrels, is added, the daily output of flour in Japanese mills in the Far East will amount to 23,821 barrels, or 774,360 bags a month—9,702,320 bags a year. Assuming the demand for flour in Japan is 4,500,000 bags a year, there will be an excess of supply of nearly that amount—i.e., the output will be nearly double the present demand. The principal mills are the Imperial Flour Mill Company, with a capital of ¥500,000, producing capacity 500 barrels; the Meiichi Flour Mill, with a capital of ¥300,000, producing capacity 600 barrels; the Meiichi Flour Mill, with a capital of ¥300,000, producing capacity 500 barrels; the Nishin Flour Mill, capital ¥300,000, producing capacity 400 barrels; the Mogi Flour Mill (at Kanagawa), producing capacity 100 barrels; the Changchung Flour Mill, producing capacity 400 barrels; and the flour mill at Hankow, producing capacity 600 barrels.—*Japan Chronicle*.

"HOOLOGANISM" IN KOBE.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

The *Japan Chronicle* of 7th inst. says:—On Friday afternoon at about 3 o'clock four children were on the Minatogawa bank, when one of them, a girl of twelve, was enticed by a coolie, about 23 years of age, to leave the others. When a little distance away he picked up the child and carried her to the Minatogawa tunnel. The other children, frightened, ran and informed the mother of the girl. Information was at once given to the police, and a number of constables were immediately sent to the Minatogawa bank. The girl was met proceeding towards her home. She was weeping and very frightened. The man outraged her and then ran away towards Nagata, going out by the western end of the tunnel. Up to about 6 p.m. a number of men suspected of being the culprit were apprehended, but they were all allowed to go. The culprit is still at large, and his identity has not yet been ascertained. He is said to be the type of coolie employed in the iron works.

BANKRUPTCY.

DEBTOR'S PETITION.

Before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Police Judge, presiding in Bankruptcy, at 11 o'clock Thursday Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared and applied on behalf of Yek Chung Wing, Yek Koi Chung, Yek Yek Ming, and Tam Man Sheng, jointly carrying on business under the name and style of Tung Fat Lung Kee, at No. 31 Queen's Road Central, for an adjudication order and a receiving order of the estates of the petitioners.

Mr. Grist said that the liabilities of the petitioners amounted to \$10,000 and the assets to \$17,400. In the hands of Mr. Grist and \$7,700 in book debts the majority of which they believed to be good and realizable.

The Official Receiver said he had no objection to the order being made, and the order was made accordingly, the Official Receiver to be Trustee.

A CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA!

February 18 of this year will be memorable as being the date on which the Empress Dowager issued a Decree stating that, owing to the dangers overhanging the Empire, she had decided to grant a Constitution and a Parliament to the country. To prepare for the coming changes thus indicated Her Majesty sought to impress upon the officials and people the importance of avoiding the harmful habits hitherto prevalent in officialdom, to seek merely to make things look well on the surface without paying attention to the quality of the work. The promulgation of this Edict not unnaturally created a great deal of mild excitement. It was discussed by the native Press which, apparently, was unanimous in expressing satisfaction in view of the contemplated change; it became a subject for rejoicing and patriotic speech-making in some educational establishments; whilst the Chinese commercial world, in Shanghai as elsewhere, was not slow to join in the chorus of jubilation. It may be useful to the reader to call to mind that it was only last year that an Imperial Edict to abolish the old system of official promotion by literary examination was issued. This was practically the opening of the door of preferment to men who had been trained, not only in the Chinese Classics, but also in the arts and sciences of the modern world, and may be, perhaps, from some points of view looked upon as a preliminary step which was gradually to prepare the way for the introduction of a Constitution and a Parliament.

It was almost generally understood at the time when this Edict was issued that some of the highest officials were not altogether in favour of the proposed change, not primarily because they did not believe that a Constitution and a Parliament would be highly advantageous to the country, but rather because of the grave doubts they entertained as to the fitness of the people to have such heavy responsibilities imposed upon them. Public attention was once again directed to this subject by the issue of a Decree on the 8th instant granting permission to any one to present suggestions to the Throne as to the best and speediest manner of introducing parliamentary representation and a Constitution in the Empire. Every facility for so doing is to be provided. Permission is to be given to those residing in Peking, irrespective of personal rank or standing, to present their memorial through the Censorate, whilst those in the Provinces may do so through the Viceroys, Governors and Tartar Generals. The stipulation is made, however, that these high officials must first see to it that the suggestions presented shall be of a workable and feasible nature and not of the visionary type which experience has shown to be no means infrequent. The issue of this Decree, which may be regarded as supplementary to the original one dealing with the subject, would seem to imply that the Empress Dowager is earnest in her desire to bring about the necessary changes in the administrative machinery of the Empire. It also furnishes a gratifying indication that she is fully awake to the necessity of endeavouring to gain the co-operation of all who may be in any way qualified to offer wise suggestions as to the way in which the great work contemplated can best be undertaken.

Students of Chinese history will not need to be reminded that there is sufficient documentary proof that three millennial conceptions of freedom and popular representation, H.E. the former Chinese Minister to Great

CANTON-HANKOW
RAILWAY.

THE MASS MEETING.

FORMATION OF "THE KWANGTUNG
BANK."

CANTON-MACAO RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 12th July.

The much-talked-of mass meeting for the election of a board of directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company took place at the Company's office yesterday. There were present some eight hundred shareholders together with the Provincial Judge, Kung Sum Tam, who presided over the meeting, the two Magistrates of Nanhai and Punyu, the Police officials, the Brigadier-General of Kwangchow and the representatives of the different railway companies throughout the Empire, and many others. At 7 a.m. the Provincial Judge with the other officials arrived at the Company's office with several hundred troops and posted them along the Po Wah Fong Street, in which the Company's office is situated, for protection purposes in case of emergency. No other persons were allowed to pass through this street except those who could produce admission tickets and prove that they were going to take part at the meeting. From 9 o'clock in the morning, ballot commenced to be taken, and votes were cast in the ballot boxes, which were not opened until noon, when all the shareholders who had applied for admission tickets were present. A gun was fired to announce the opening of the ballot boxes, and the votes were taken out one by one by Mr. Ha Yang-sang, who passed them on to the Provincial Judge, who in turn handed them to another person, who read out the name of the nominee. As one ballot was opened, the name of the person nominated was at once recorded and his name posted on the wall, whilst the original ballot papers were again put into other boxes which were afterwards sealed up by the Provincial Judge himself. The counting of the votes could not be completed until about seven o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Lo Po-shun, formerly member of the late board of directors of the Company, secured 306 votes with shares amounting to 755,200; Mr. Wong Shu-ping, formerly vice-president of the Company, secured 260 votes with shares amounting to 546,900; Sir Chunlung Liang Cheng 142 votes with shares amounting to 550,300; Mr. Li King-fun 137 votes with shares amounting to 366,300; H. B. Chang 126 votes with shares amounting to 326,900; etc.

Mr. Lo Po-shun thus having secured the greatest number of votes was therefore elected President; and Mr. Wong Shu-ping, being second in the number of votes, was thus appointed Vice-President, whilst the rest will be appointed to the board of directors.

The provincial Judge first made a speech before the meeting, and all those present were quite orderly, and the meeting passed off without any hitch, and quite quietly.

After the meeting the Provincial Judge drafted two telegrams, one to be sent to the Ministry of Communications and Posts at Peking, the other to Shanghai to H.E. Viceroy Shun, reporting the result of the meeting. It was a little after ten o'clock when the Judge left the office. The Judge will again proceed to the Company's Office this morning, to check the ballot papers.

Before the ballots were opened, a group photograph was taken of all those present. Two large flags were hoisted over the door of the office, and excellent accommodation was provided for all shareholders as well as all representatives of the Press and others.

Now as the difficulty and trouble of the company have been settled by this mass meeting for the election of the board of directors, which passed off far more quietly and harmoniously than anticipated, it is to be hoped that the working of the Company will be in future carried on in a satisfactory manner.

A RAILWAY BANK.

In reference to the meeting of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company held at the Company's Office on the 10th instant, with regard to the opening of a railway bank in connection with the Company, the following resolutions were passed:—(1) That Mr. Lau Siu-chuk who holds 40,000 railway shares, and is the originator of the suggestion for the opening of the bank, and who has drawn up regulations governing it, be appointed Manager of the bank without further election. (2) That the bank be styled "The Kwangtung Bank," without the addition of the word "Railway," as the railway is subject to be returned to the Government after a certain number of years, whilst the bank is not. (3) That an attempt be made to get the agreement for the construction of the Canton-Macao Railway cancelled and the line be built with funds of this Company. (4) That twenty honorary members be selected from the different Charitable Institutions, etc., to help the Company's officials in their work, and be subject to change annually.

In addition to the above, another resolution was passed to the effect that the president and vice-president of the Company when elected are to hold office for a term of two years and may remain in office if found satisfactory.

CAPE COLLINSON LIGHT.

PROPOSED ALTERATION.

On and after the 1st October, 1907, Cape Collinson Light will be 3rd order, occulting; visible 16 miles.

The new light will be exhibited from the existing tower, will show white and red between the same bearings as at present, and will be occulted for 2 seconds every 10 seconds.

During the work of alteration, the existing light will be exhibited from a platform erected alongside the tower, at the same elevation as at present.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

HEALTH OF THE EMPLOYEES.

Dr. J. C. Thompson, Railway Medical Officer, writes in his annual report for 1906:—The report of the Railway Medical Officer for the year 1906 can only be of a limited character, owing to the fact that systematic medical records only began to be made towards the end of the year. In future years the usual statistical form of report will be possible.

2. The British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway is extended over a line of twenty-one miles from Hungshing to the neighbourhood of Sham-chi, including a tunnel through the Kowloon range of hills, and already operations are in progress at many points along this line. Between four and five thousand men were engaged on the works during the latter part of the year, and the number is being rapidly increased as new sections are taken in hand. There are two permanent camps, one at the Tunnel South Face near Kan-ling-tai, where in December there were employed twelve Europeans, thirty Indians, and seven hundred Chinese, the other at the Tunnel North Face near Kaung-hai in the Sha-tin valley, where in December the number of employees was seven Europeans, seventy-two Indians, and five hundred Chinese. A storehouse has been established at Tai-kok-tai, a sub-storehouse at Lok-lo-sha, on Tai Cove, and a sub-storehouse at Tai-po, and temporary Indian labourers will be moved as needs of the work may demand, exist at intervals between Hung-hom and Fan-ling, some four miles beyond Tai-po.

3. It became apparent early in the year that a special Medical Officer for the Railway would be necessary, but it was not until October that such an officer became available. From 4th May Dr. H. Macfarlane acted as Medical Officer of the camps, and did what was his duty in Kowloon. On 4th October, Dr. J. W. Hanley arrived in the Colony, and assumed the office. On 7th December he was transferred to other duty, and I was appointed to the post. On 24th August Mr. Chan Hin Fan, a licentiate of the Hongkong College of Medicine, was appointed to be Chinese Medical Officer resident at the Tunnel North Face camp; and on the 14th November the Chinese authorities were granted permission to avail themselves of the Government Dispensary under Mr. Lau Lai, Chinese Medical Officer at Tai-po, for treatment of native employees on the section of the line near Tai-po.

4. A medical office and dispensary have been established at Tunnel South Face, and also at Tunnel North Face, it is proposed to erect a small hospital at each of these camps. These hospitals will be centres for dealing with out-patients, and for the rendering of first aid in serious emergencies, through accident or otherwise, and will contain one or two wards for the in-patient of Chinese employees who may require special attention in hospital without the necessity of skilled nursing.

5. European employees are treated by the medical officer in their own quarters for brief illnesses, or for conditions not requiring trained nursing; for more serious ailments they are transferred to the Government Civil Hospital, where they are treated under the supervision of the medical officer, and in consideration of the fact that the proposed camp hospitals should make local provision for the treatment of Indians.

Chinese cases of a serious or chronic character are sent to the Government Civil Hospital or Tung Wa Hospital, as in each case is considered most fitting.

6. For the removal of sick from the various camps to the hospitals in Victoria, an arrangement has been made for their transport by the Kowloon Sanitary Staff, on telephonic requisition to the Yau-mai Disinfecting Station, at a fixed rate to be paid by the railway for each case thus transferred, the rate being so estimated as to cover wages of men, cost of transport over the harbour, and wear of ambulances. This arrangement secures prompt and expeditious transfer of the patients by persons who are accustomed to doing such work, while in case of infectious disease questions of the disinfection of ambulances will be directly under the control of the Sanitary Board's employees.

7. The question of the severe prevalence of malaria among employees of railway of all nationalities became a very serious one during the latter part of the year. Accurate figures are not at my disposal, but it will give some idea of the state of affairs when it is mentioned that on one day in October over fifty coolies belonging to the South Face camp were removed to hospital, most of them suffering from malaria; and that at the North Face camp eighty-one cases of this disease came under treatment in November, and one hundred and twenty-four in December. Work at the end of the tunnel was in consequence seriously hindered during the autumn months.

A few cases of dysentery and some of beriberi also occurred at both camps; but otherwise cases coming under observation were principally boils and ulcers, resulting for the most part from skin abrasions sustained on the works. Cases of serious accidental injury have fortunately thus far been few.

8. Under instructions from His Excellency the Governor, I made a special visit to the South Face camp on 3rd September to report regarding the causation of the prevalence of malaria there, and on 23rd October I similarly inspected and reported on the neighbourhood of the North Face camp. In both localities I found conditions existing that fully accounted for the severe epidemics that prevailed, into which, however, I need not enter here in any detail; and in each case I made a series of recommendations for the amelioration of these conditions. My recommendations have been largely carried into effect; and further works are now in progress that may be expected to greatly improve matters in this respect before the advent of the next malaria season.

PHILIPPINE NAVY YARD.

CHINESE SUPERCEDE JAPANESE MECHANICS.

One hundred Japanese mechanics and labourers employed at the Olongapo Naval Station were discharged yesterday, by order of Captain Harris, commandant of the station, reports the Manila Times of 6th inst.

The order of dismissal was summary and unexpected, no reason for the action being assigned, so far as can be ascertained, by Captain Harris.

Efforts are now being made by the naval authorities at Olongapo to secure Chinese to take the places of discharged men and it is understood that a number of carpenters have already been hired in Manila and are on their way to the station.

The news of the summary dismissal of all Japanese at Olongapo was received in Manila this morning from a source which is absolutely reliable. Details are lacking. Captain Harris is at Olongapo and could not be communicated with by the hour of going to press. The Japanese Consul was seen with reference to the matter. He stated that he had received no official or private information of the reported action of Captain Harris.

THE RETS AT CANTON.

REJOICINGS ON THE "PAUL BEAU."

Last Saturday evening, the ss. *Paul Beau* was beautifully illuminated at her moorings in Wing Lok Street wharf, Chinese and Japanese lanterns, electric globes, etc., making a very pleasing effect, the illumination being a very indication of what the participation in the fête organized by the Committee of the French National Festival would see the next evening at Canton. At 11 o'clock the vessel left the wharf. The programme of the fête meant two nights on board ship, and as the cabins were naturally all given to the first comers, numbers were disappointed in not finding berths. The young and courageous ones availed themselves of the lounge on deck, but many were those who turned back when they found that sleeping accommodation in the cabins could not be had.

As it was the best was done. The *Paul Beau* arrived early in the morning at Canton. Guides were at once in evidence to take visitors to the City, whilst quite a number of passengers went, and others prepared themselves for the reception at the French Consulate, where M. Verodard, the attaché of the French Legation, received the congratulations of the visitors. After the reception at the Consulate all Shamen was on board the *Paul Beau*, where Madame Pasquet, the wife of the agent of the company at Canton, with characteristic French amiability, and aided by Capt. Lapique, the director of the Company, entertained the visitors. The reception on board being less official and almost improvised, the French Colony was not less pleased. The French Colony was not less pleased. The French Colony was not less pleased.

On 4th October, the *Paul Beau* was on board the *Paul Beau*, where Madame Pasquet, the wife of the agent of the company at Canton, with characteristic French amiability, and aided by Capt. Lapique, the director of the Company, entertained the visitors. The reception on board being less official and almost improvised, the French Colony was not less pleased. The French Colony was not less pleased.

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THE DISPUTED MORTGAGE.

WHO PAYS THE COSTS?

15th inst.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. A. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Co. appeared before their Honours the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge sitting as a Full Court in Appellate Jurisdiction, to argue on the subject of the payment of the costs in the case of Long Kee versus Ng Wai.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton appeared for the defendant.

In this case the plaintiff stated that on his return to Hongkong he was surprised to receive a demand from the defendant for the repayment of the mortgage, such mortgage having been executed during the plaintiff's absence in Australia.

Judgment had been given in this case for the plaintiff, but costs had been ordered to be paid by the plaintiff, as it was held that both parties had been swindled by some party or parties unknown, and the defendant was the most unfortunate.

Mr. Pollock argued that as there was no negligence on the part of the defendants in not making a sufficient investigation before accepting the mortgage and making the advance, therefore that the defendant should pay the costs.

Mr. Pollock continued his arguments up to and after the fifth adjournment and subsequently quoted at some length authorities to show why the plaintiff should not pay the costs in his point being that there was no misconduct on the part of the plaintiff, and therefore the Court had no discretion to deprive the successful plaintiff of his costs.

Mr. Slade then took up the argument and said that the defendant held that the proceeds of the mortgage were received by and on behalf of the plaintiff and for his benefit, and for the benefit of his firm, or of the firm in which he had been a partner, before his point being that the signature to the mortgage was the plaintiff's own, and which the plaintiff had denied, and was acting on his behalf and with his connivance.

After further argument his Honour the Chief Justice said the reason why he ordered the plaintiff to pay the costs of the unsuccessful defendant was that he considered it had been made clear that there had been negligence on the part of the plaintiff in leaving the title deeds to be kept in his house in such a way that anybody could get hold of them. It had been shown in evidence that the money was used in paying off the debts of the plaintiff's firm, in which the son, or alleged son, was a partner. Under all the circumstances his Honour said he must order the plaintiff to pay the costs.

His Honour the Puisne Judge concurred, and the order was made accordingly.

The Full Court adjourned till 4th.

THE BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

REPORT BY DR. HANSTON.

STAFF.

Dr. C. M. Hanston, the newly-appointed Assistant Bacteriologist, arrived in the Colony on 4th April, 1906. In addition to his duties at the Public Mortuary, he regularly assists me in the general routine bacteriological examinations. In addition he has carried on a certain amount of research work. Without this assistance, it would have been impossible to have started the Laboratory Institute for general work and research study.

BUILDINGS.

The Institute was opened for routine bacteriological examinations and research work on the 15th March, 1906. From this time onwards, the Bacteriologist confined his attention almost entirely to the fittings and equipment of the building for all kinds of research work. As there are somewhat complicated, and require considerable care and time, it was found impossible to commence thorough research work until later in the year. A full description of the buildings and the accommodation provided was supplied by the Honorable the Director of Public Works in his Annual Report for the year 1906. In my opinion, the buildings have special qualifications for carrying out bacteriological examinations and research. The laboratory accommodation is excellent, and with suitable and animal houses comprises a compound admitting of the most varied experimental work. Each laboratory is fully equipped with the necessary apparatus according to the requirements. A micrographic apparatus has been ordered from home, and will be fitted up in one of the rooms specially prepared for this class of work. Another room is specially reserved for conducting any experimental or other research work which may be necessary from time to time. At present, arrangements are being made to have this room fitted with electrical apparatus in order to conduct certain important experiments on the action of light on bacteria.

The complete apparatus for the manufacture of vaccine lymph, in accordance with the methods employed in the Government Laboratories in London, has been fitted up in the Serum Laboratory, and gives satisfaction.

A hot room is provided in the basement for the incubation of bacteria on a large scale, as in the production of toxins used in the preparation of different sera.

The animal houses are fitted so that they may be used for animals employed in the test and production of toxins and sera.

The smaller rooms are used for breeding purposes.

SHANGHAI DOCKS.

A POOR DIVIDEND.

We are in receipt of the following communication from Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

"We are informed by the Shanghai Dock and Wharf Co., Ltd., that the Shanghai Dock and Wharf Co., Ltd., has declared a dividend of 10s. 3d. per share for the year ending 30th April, 1907. The meeting is advertised to be held on the 30th instant and the transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd instant."

THE ANKING ASSASSINATION.

The N. C. D. News translates the following from the *Universal Gazette* published on the 9th inst.:—"In a circular note dated Saturday, 6th instant, to the various territorial Tao-tais of this Vicereignty, from H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang, of which a copy was received by his Honour Tao-tai Jui Ching of this port, the Viceroy states as follows:—

"During the annual examination and inspection this morning of the cadets of the German School of Ankiow by H.E. En Min, Governor of Anhui, and just as his Excellency had arrived in the school quarters, the Assistant Director of the School, Tao-tai Hui Hui-tai, suddenly held up a revolver and fired at Governor En Min. The shot followed exactly other in rapid succession so that his Excellency was hit in several places and in consequence of which he received the fatal wound. Hui Hui-tai was arrested and openly declared that he had had in his mind the overthrow of all Manchus for over ten years. At a conference of the Provincial Treasurer, Judge and Territorial Tao-tai, it was unanimously agreed that the assassin should be summarily executed, which was accordingly done. The Viceroy then dispatched Chu En-tai (Self-Intendant and Acting Governor of Anhui) with a detachment of picked troops and the two lieutenants *Kiang-yuan* and *Nan-hsin* to Ankiow to suppress any disorders that may arise through the assassination, and the said Tao-tai has been instructed to investigate matters and mete out any punishment that may be necessary. The receivers of this circular note are hereby instructed to keep a sharp watch within their several jurisdictions so that they may be prepared to deal with any disorder that may occur in the part of such desperadoes, of which Hui Hui-tai is an example."

AFTER THE MURDER.

The same paper also publishes a circular note dated the 7th instant from the provincial authorities at Ankiow addressed to the Tao-tais of Wukang, Kiangsi and Shanghai, of which we translate the following:—

"After we had meted capital punishment to Hui Hui-tai, there was general rejoicing throughout the city of Ankiow and a panic was thereby allayed. His late Excellency Governor En Min was laid in his coffin on a noon-to-day. Soldiers sympathizing with the political aim of Hui Hui-tai had been placed by him as guards in the Arsenal of the Board of Ordnance and these upon being ordered to hand over their charge, resisted the troops sent to disarm them. In consequence of this a fight ensued in which all the malcontents were either slain or made prisoners. After a partial inquiry had been held over the prisoners, they were ordered to confinement. Three malcontents, viz. Kuang Pu-ze, Chen Pao-ping and Tiao Hiao-tse succeeded in escaping and are now at large. A strict search is being made for them. The troops sent from Nanjing were sent at daybreak this morning to hold points along the river."

"It is stated that two of the malcontents escaped up river going in merchant steamers. We therefore request that a strict watch be kept for these men."

We may state in regard to the summary execution of Hui Hui-tai that permission to do so was first obtained by telegram from H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang, the superior officer of the officials at Ankiow.

We understand that Viceroy Tuan Fang intends to proceed against the sponsors and guarantors of Hui Hui-tai, the murderer of the late Governor En Min in which case both the present Governor, Provincial Judge, Territorial Tao-tai and Prefect of Ankiow will be implicated. Further that after the despatch of Hui Hui-tai, his body was cut out of his body, and offered in sacrifice to the dead Governor's cause."

EYE DISEASES IN HONGKONG.

REPORT BY DR. HANSTON.

Dr. G. M. Hanston, M.B., late Clinical Assistant, Royal London (Moorfields) Ophthalmic Hospital, reports on the ophthalmic department of the Tung Wah Hospital for last year as follows:—

In making my report with reference to the ophthalmic department of the Tung Wah Hospital I have in the first place to thank the Directors of this institution and through them Dr. Ten Hawk for their invariable courtesy and ready acquiescence in any suggestion of mine for the benefit of the patients.

The ophthalmic department, as mentioned in last year's report, was opened in December, 1905, and work has been continued uninterruptedly to the present date.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

Originally patients were seen on Thursdays from 5.00 p.m. At first patients were few in number but the growth of the department as soon as it became known amongst the Chinese was extraordinary. On more than one occasion a many as fifty patients were present. Those who are acquainted with the time and trouble that have to be expended over each individual case to ensure accuracy of diagnosis and treatment will not be surprised to learn that often one could not leave the hospital till nearly 8.00 p.m. on these occasions. I must therefore thank the opportunity of thanking Mr. Leung Chik Fan, Mr. Tan Tek Seng and members from the College of Medicine for Chinese, who have assisted me in the work.

I have now placed an extra day at the disposal of the hospital and attend on Mondays as well as Thursdays. The department is growing so fast that it might eventually be necessary to add still another day, though this would fall rather heavily on one who has a busy private practice to attend to as well.

OBJECTS.

The objects of this department are twofold:—

(1) The relief of the appalling amount of suffering from eye disease existing amongst the Chinese.

(2) The practical training of Chinese students of medicine in this special subject to enable them more effectively to relieve their afflicted fellow countrymen.

PREVALENCE OF EYE DISEASE IN HONGKONG.

With regard to the first of these objects, it has always been the opinion of oculists at home and on the Continent that Egypt was par excellence the country where eye diseases flourish most. A slight acquaintance with the Chinese calls for a modification of this opinion. The Egyptian Government has recently made most effectual steps with the ravages of eye disease more especially with the infectious ophthalmias by instituting a system of travelling hospitals and, there has been a great success.

In Hongkong these infectious ophthalmias are always extraordinarily prevalent. I may mention here that in 1905 I made a systematic examination of the eyes of the children in three of our large charitable institutions in Hongkong, the result was the astounding revelation that over 70% of the children were affected with trachoma. I considered it my duty to make a report on the subject to the Sanitary Board. The Board was interested and I thank them from adding to its many labours. I can only add that should the Government, which at present is evincing such interest in Hygiene as far as school children are concerned, ever desire to deal with the subject my services if wished for will be, as far as the exigencies of private practice permit, at his Excellency's disposal.

The infectious ophthalmias have formed the bulk of eye diseases treated during the year. This obtains at all eye hospitals but the relative proportion of those attending at the Tung Wah Hospital for these complaints is far higher than is the case at the London eye hospitals, not even excepting the Royal London (Moorfields) Ophthalmic Hospital which is on certain days inundated with immigrants dumped in East London.

CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.

The main causes of blindness in the Chinese are trachoma and birth ophthalmia. It is pitiful to see the ravages of these diseases. In Hongkong of the two causes trachoma is the more frequent. I have now under treatment (though it is high time somebody should call attention to a serious matter) a case of a young man who has lost his sight from old standing trachoma. This man was going about his work sowing the disease broadcast—every individual using the same towels or basin as this man would in all probability develop trachoma and if untreated would run a considerable risk of partial or total blindness. I mention this not as an alarmist (though it is high time somebody should call attention to a serious matter) but as a warning to all in fact children suffering from trachoma are sent to special schools and are not allowed to attend the ordinary schools.

We have then here in Hongkong a disease flourishing which causes in many cases (not in all but in the majority) partial blindness and sometimes total blindness.

This disease is preventable. His Majesty King Edward in another connection uttered the now famous words "If preventable is not prevented?" Further comment is unnecessary.

APPRECIATION.

The appreciation by the Chinese of the ophthalmic department is best shown by the following two facts:—A Chinese method of treating eye disease, employing Chinese methods, sent his daughter for treatment and another member of the Chinese Medical Staff came for treatment himself much to the delight of the other patients as soon as they discovered his identity.

OPERATIVE.

Operative work has been of a varied character from cataract extraction to plastic surgery, the latter has greatly predominated. By far the commonest operations performed have been Scleral and Hot's for entropion, the result of trachoma.

In many of these cases the eyesight has only just been preserved in time—the number of those who attend too late for benefit is legionary.

Attendance for operations has been an occasion demanded, the exigencies of private practice preclude one from appointing a regular day. The majority of operations have been performed under cocaine. Many operations for which a general anaesthetic is given at European eye hospitals can be quite successfully performed under local anaesthesia on the Chinese for their patience is only excelled by their gratitude for what one is able to do for them.

NEED OF INSTRUMENTS.

I have been under the necessity of providing my own eye instruments—steriliser, double-steriliser, etc. The hospital sadly needs an equipment of this nature and also the provision of a fund for supplying spectacles to cheapen the cost.

raise to the deserving poor. May I hope that this need will come to the ears of some obliging Chinese philanthropist? My labours would be greatly assisted if such were to come forward to help the ophthalmic department of what is undoubtedly the finest Chinese charitable institution in the Colony. The secondary object of the ophthalmic department is:—

TRAINING OF CHINESE AS OPTHALMIC SURGEONS.

Though secondary in importance to the immediate relief of the vast amount of suffering from eye disease, it has a remote importance in the relief of future suffering. The training of students of Western medicine in this special subject is of immense importance to the Chinese of Hongkong and to those Chinese who dwell perhaps only temporarily in our midst.

In the ophthalmic department of this hospital there is a wealth of clinical material from which to gain experience. I endeavour to make the work as practical as possible and give practical demonstrations, whenever opportunity offers, of the uses of the ophthalmoscope and of the only really accurate method of testing the sight and estimating errors of refraction, viz. by retinoscopy.

To enable me to give these demonstrations often I must have more helpers amongst the students. When I shall have sufficiently trained a certain number they will be able to deal with the commoner eye diseases and I shall have some time to demonstrate the less common diseases, which come for treatment and I shall be able to give more frequent demonstrations of the uses of the ophthalmoscope, retinoscopy, and the fallacies of testing the eyesight with the test types, alone as indulged in by self-styled "Expert" sight-testing oculists.

In conclusion may I venture by pointing to the past to point to the possible future? The Chinese have assimilated Western medicine and improved on it—may not the Chinese do likewise?

It would indeed be a proud moment for Hongkong could it evolve the first Chinese ophthalmic surgeon trained by Western methods!

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

In a letter of 7th inst. to the editor of the *North-China Daily News*, Mr. A. Dabestien writes:—

"To-day being Sunday I can read at leisure yesterday's (Saturday's) and this morning's (Sunday's) Shanghai papers, and it strikes me that it might be of interest to some of your readers to know the differences in shares, as quoted by some of the sharebrokers and in the official share quotation list published by the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and so assure a uniform quotation for publication in the various newspapers, etc.?"

I only pick out two of the Shanghai stocks which will fully illustrate my remarks. Actual business done should be published at the head of such an official list every day.

Trusting that you will give this letter a corner in your valued paper.

J. P. Bisset & Co. *North-China Daily News*, July 6, H. & S. Bank—Buyers \$680.

J. P. Sullivan & Co. *Shanghai Mercury* July 6, H. & S. Bank—Sales \$680.

Irvine, Edlbad & Co. *Sport and Gossip*, July 6, H. & S. Bank—Sales, old 1650, new \$500.

J. P. Bisset & Co. *North-China Daily News*, July 6, Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Buyers \$1.65.

J. P. Sullivan & Co. *Shanghai Mercury*, July 6, Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Buyers \$1.65.

Irvine, Edlbad & Co. *Sport and Gossip*, July 6, Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Sales \$1.65.

J. P. Bisset & Co. *The Eastern Bitch*, July 6, Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. Sales \$1.64.

To the above letter, Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. replied on the 9th inst.—Mr. Dabestien's letter of yesterday, while slightly inaccurate, is of a certain human interest, as showing that in these busy times he at least has a little leisure on Sunday-morning to devote to the rectifying of errors in others.

An Official Share List, published by the Shanghai Stock Exchange, was abandoned by the Committee some time ago, and was abandoned for the same reason as useless and costly. No descriptions were forthcoming for it, demonstrating pretty clearly that the Public did not wish quotations presented to them in that form.

With regard to actual business done being published at the head of the Share List, this was done for many years, and also abandoned at the suggestion and wish of many of our clients, and with the approval of your late esteemed predecessor. We would point out that all those who quote "business done" is no longer quoted in your journal, the rates to be found therein are based both upon business done and business about to be done; thus giving, as we maintain, a more accurate index of the market.

The representative of the firm now furnishing quotations to your esteemed evening contemporary is not a member of the Stock Exchange, and therefore, is at present not labouring under a disadvantage, in giving the actual daily returns.

Bank—Mr. Dabestien is inaccurate, in saying our quotation in Saturday's issue was "Buyers \$680." Our quotation was presented as \$680 for the old shares and \$500 for the new, which agreed with that given by Messrs. Irvine, Edlbad & Co.; with the exception of "buyers" and "sellers," which is easily understood when such

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Tuesday afternoon. Present: His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., His Excellency the General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General Broadwood, C.M.), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thompson (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. H. J. Gompertz (Attorney General), Hon. Captain F. J. Bodeley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brawley (Registrar-General), Hon. Mr. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.A., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. W. V. York, Hon. Mr. Henry Knapton and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Council).

AGENDA.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt.
The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 26 to 30, inclusive. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the following papers:—
Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with regard to Sir Matthew Nathan's departure (No. 26 of 1907).

Reports on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Colony of Hongkong for the year 1906 (No. 27 of 1907).

Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with regard to the report of the Typhoon Relief Fund Committee (No. 29 of 1907).

Correspondence regarding salaries of European Civil Servants (No. 30 of 1907).

CIVIL-SERVANTS' SALARIES.

The Colonial Secretary in moving the following resolution:—"Resolved that the principle of the payment of salaries of European Civil Servants contained in Lord Elgin's despatch No. 122 of the 11th June, 1907, be approved," said:—
I make this resolution, Sir, for the purpose of making it clear to the members of the Council that the extra amount which will be required for the first six months of this year already passed will be about \$44,000. As regards the remainder of the year—in fact for the whole year—the total amount required is already voted as the Estimates were taken at the rate of 24. Dr. Ho Kai: I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution, which has been proposed by the hon. Colonial Secretary. The hon. Colonial Secretary has proposed this *pro forma*. I quite appreciate his position, inasmuch as this motion deals with the salaries of the members of the public service, of which he is a member. The question arose eighteen months ago, and at one time figured largely in the public Press and elsewhere. It culminated in May last when a series of petitions was sent home to the Secretary of State regarding the position of the unfortunate position—of the members of the Civil Service on account of the rise in the value of the dollar, which placed them all in a position to lose a number of dollars, while at the same time prices, rent and other expenses, had not abated in proportion to the rise in the value of the dollar. Unfortunately, the Secretary of State had not seen fit in the first instance to grant that prayer, but as is seen by despatch No. 122, dated 11th June, 1907, the Secretary of State, Lord Elgin, has now consented, subject to statutory approval, to a certain arrangement which will give members of the Civil Service in this Colony some adequate compensation for their labours. As I said, Sir, the subject was brought before the public some time ago, and I must say that most members of this Council, and also a very great proportion of the public at large, sympathise very greatly with the members of the Civil Service, and we think an arrangement of this kind, fixing the dollar at 24, will be a very fair settlement of the question. We feel that with the increased value of the dollar that should there be any loss the Colony should pay rather than the members of the Civil Service. I go on the principle that the Colony has a right to expect good and faithful service from the members of the Civil Service, and on their part that they have a right to look to the Colony to give them an adequate amount of compensation for their services, and also to enable them to maintain their position on some scale of comfort. I have, therefore, very much pleasure in supporting this resolution. I am sure that my unofficial colleagues in this Council will unanimously support me in dealing with this. (Applause.)

After a pause, the Hon. Mr. May: I gather from the silence with which the remarks of the hon. unofficial members have been received that the hon. unofficial members are in favour of this resolution. (Applause.) Members of the Government will of course, not vote on this resolution, and all I can say is that if this resolution is passed the Civil Service will feel that they have been fairly treated in this matter, and I have not the slightest doubt that they, one and all, will properly appreciate that liberality.

The resolution was then put to the Council and carried unanimously.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance relating to Fire and Life Insurance Companies. The object of the Bill, according to the Attorney General's explanation, is to secure the solvency and permanency of companies carrying on the business of Life Insurance in the Colony as is done in England by the Life Assurance Act. Fire and Marine Insurance Companies are to obtain from the Public Trustee a certificate authorising the carrying on of business. Companies registered in the Colony under the Companies Ordinance, 1865, which carry on the business of Life, Fire or Marine Insurance in China without having complied with the provisions of this Bill may be struck off the Register.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. The Bill was read a first time.

NEW FOREIGN BANK.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance giving to a foreign company called the Netherlands-Handel-Maatschappij certain facilities for carrying on its business in the Colony. From the preamble to the Bill it appeared that the company was incorporated in the Netherlands for the transaction of trading, banking and financial business under the name of the Netherlands-Handel-Maatschappij under the Royal Decrees of the King of the Netherlands whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares respectively. An agency of the company has been established in this Colony, and as it appears that the company has, in accordance with the law of the Netherlands, no common seal and is, therefore, unable to exercise diverse of the powers which corporations, having common seals can and may exercise, it is expedient to enable the said company to carry on its business in the Colony in like manner as though it

had been incorporated under the law of this Colony and power to do so is conferred under the terms of the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. The Bill was read a first time.

The Hon. Mr. May: The Council stands adjourned till this day week.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee, was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was unanimously agreed that the following minutes be recommended for adoption by the Council:—

EDUCATION.

A sum of five thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Education, other charges, grants, building grants.

LIGHTING THE FAIRWAY.

A sum of one thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars in aid of the vote, Harbour Maintenance, Department, Harbour Office—special expenditure, purchase of 3 fairway lights and buoys.

LIGHTHOUSES.

A sum of one thousand nine hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent, maintenance of lighthouses.

SUPREME COURT FANS, ETC.

A sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, A—Supreme Court, other charges, for the following items:—
Electric fans and light.....\$ 75
Incidental expenses.....200

Total.....\$275

PUBLIC CEMETERY.

A sum of three hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent, miscellaneous maintenance of public cemetery. This was all the business.

THE CLUB LUSITANO.

A meeting of members of the Club Lusitano was held at the Club last Tuesday afternoon. There were present over sixty members. Mr. F. J. V. Jorge, chairman of the committee, presided. In a long speech, the chairman gave a succinct history of the institution from its foundation to the present time after its reconstitution as a members' club. He gave a preliminary report of the progress of the liquidation of the Club, as a limited liability company, showing that the members had made a satisfactory increase of 152 names on the roll. He congratulated the members upon the harmonious relations existing and the really co-operation which undoubtedly tended to the maintenance of the existence of the Club Lusitano as the only Portuguese national institution in this British Colony. In conclusion, the chairman extended a cordial welcome, endorsed by all the members present, to Mr. A. G. Romano as an honorary president of the Club. The address was greeted with frequent applause.

Mr. A. G. Romano, in acknowledging the honour he had received from the meeting, appeared to have been visibly affected as he spoke with much emotion in reply. He thanked the chairman for the eloquent address and for the kind words he had spoken in reference to himself. He (the speaker) felt highly gratified at seeing the Club Lusitano, now established on such a sound footing and hoped that the institution would enjoy a long period of prosperity and success.

Mr. J. L. de S. Alves was the next speaker. He addressed the meeting only briefly and confined his remarks in thanking those who had been mainly instrumental by their gratuitous labours in securing the reconstruction of the Club upon a basis which ensures the permanent existence of the only and most useful institution of the Portuguese community in relation to this social life in Hongkong. These remarks were received with applause. The usual vote of thanks brought the meeting to a termination.

TYPHOON RELIEF COMMITTEE.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S APPRECIATION OF SERVICES.

There was laid on the table of the Legislative Council last Tuesday afternoon the following despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with regard to the report of the Typhoon Relief Fund Committee:—

Downing Street, 6th June, 1907.
Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir M. Nathan's despatch No. 93 of the 18th of April forwarding a copy of the report of the committee appointed to collect funds and to deal with cases of distress caused by the typhoon of the 10th of September last.

The inhabitants of Hongkong are entitled to the greatest credit for the energetic measures which they took to repair the disaster and for the liberality with which they subscribed to the relief fund. I note with great pleasure Sir M. Nathan's testimony to the admirable work performed by Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. Hewitt, Hunter, Brewin and Fung Wa Chun, and the other members of the Relief Committee and I should be glad to express my appreciation of these gentlemen's appreciation of their services.

I cordially approve that the money which the Government has pledged itself to contribute to the relief fund should be expended upon the prompt commencement of a new typhoon refuge at Mong Kok Tsui.—I have, &c.

ELGIN.

The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

THE KORAN APPEAL TO THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

THE IDENTITY OF THE DELEGATES.

A message from The Hague to the *Oriente Meinhits* states that the chief of the Korean delegation, which is appealing to the representatives of the Powers, is Li Shu-Setsu, formerly a Secretary in the Korean cabinet.

He is accompanied by Li Shun, formerly a Judge in the Supreme Court, and Li Shu, formerly a Secretary in the Russian Legation in Seoul. Li Shun studied at the Waseda University, of Tokyo, thirteen years ago. Li Shu-Setsu arrived at St. Petersburg on April 20th last by the Siberian Railway and met Li Shu there, the two proceeding together to St. Petersburg. Li Shu-Setsu was accompanied by a commission from the Korean Emperor in person before his departure from Seoul; while Li Shun has stated that if the Japanese authorities question the Korean Emperor in regard to the matter the Emperor will deny having entrusted them with any commission. From this it appears that the deputation has received private instructions from the Emperor.

Li Shu speaks Russian, English and Japanese fluently. He called on the Russian, British, American and French representatives, who are said to have taken little notice of him. The deputation is reported to be endeavouring to appeal to the Netherlands Foreign Minister.

ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

REPRESENTATIVE MEETING AT CANTON.

RELIEF MEASURES FOR OPIMUM SMOKERS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 16th July.

Another meeting was held at the Oi Yik Charitable Institutions yesterday afternoon to discuss what steps should be taken to help all opium-smoking addicts upon the enforcement of the anti-opium regulations. Kung Su-tan, the Acting Provincial Judge, the Kwangchow Prefect, Chan Moong-ung, the two magistrates of Nanhai and Panyu, and several officials, etc., were present, as well as representatives of the Charitable Institutions, the commercial circle, members of the educational body and the Press. The Provincial Judge and the Kwangchow Prefect were voted to the chair.

The following resolutions were brought up for discussion and passed: (1) That an anti-opium association be formed in Canton for the purpose of advising opium smokers to get rid of their habit, assisting the Government in the enforcement of the anti-opium regulations, distributing anti-opium medicines to habitual smokers and sending members of the association to hold meetings, against the opium curse. (2) That the association be worked by the regulations recently drawn up by the Provincial Judge and that, before the 19th instant, the Nine Canton Charitable Institutions, the Seventy-two Guild Associations and others elect a president for the above-association. (3) That before the 1st day of the 7th moon the association make arrangements for the opening of a hospital for the admittance and treatment of poor opium-smokers. (4) That patients be admitted to this hospital from the 1st day of the 7th moon to the 15th day of the 8th moon, and that on the 16th day of the 8th moon the end of the ninth moon. (5) That the opening of an industrial institution for the admission of those left desolate by the abolition of opium smoking be left in the hands of the Nine Canton Charitable Institutions and the Seventy-two Guild Associations.

PRACTICAL AID.

The following amounts were collected at the meeting for the carrying out of the anti-opium regulations and the opening of the anti-opium association, hospital, etc.:—Acting Provincial Judge, Kung Sum-tan \$500; Kwangchow Prefect, Chan Moong-ung \$500; the Nanhai Magistrate, Cheng Wing \$100; the Panyu Magistrate, Lau Hing-tong \$100; the procurator of the Central Police Department \$50; the Superintendent of the Western Police Station, Chiu Pak-ping \$50; and the Secretary of the Police Department, Chung Joo-leung \$50.

FOR A BATTLESHIP FLEET.

THE NAVAL STATION AT OLONGAPO.

The *New York Herald's* plan for making Cavite and Olongapo the bases for a great fleet of battleship will find favour with every thinking person in these islands. Here are we, perhaps, the greatest Power in the world—certainly the richest nation of all—represented in the most troubled of the seven seas by as many cruisers as one can count on the fingers of one hand while our natural trade opponent is within 2,000 miles with a dozen battleships, as many cruisers, and four score torpedo-boats, to say nothing of an even hundred other warvessels.

If our floating forts are for use they should be where their work is most likely to be done. Then we cast the hazard of our fortunes in these uttermost islands we took on ourselves the responsibilities of guarding them. We are striking our task if we do not, and we might as well have no ships of war here as what we have. Not that they are not magnificent specimens of their kind, manned by as gallant crews as ever at sea; but we have sent a boy on a man's errand, and there is a full-grown man around the corner who may jump on him and take all he has in his pockets.

Until Great Britain made her second alliance with Japan, after the close of the Russo-Japanese struggle, America, as Britain, was represented here by battleships. True ours were rather antiquated and they were few. When the Anglo-Japanese alliance relieved England of all necessity of watch and ward in the Pacific she took home her leviathans to guard against her envious neighbours in Europe. America replaced her battleships with cruisers at the same time.

The things were different. We had helped to make the peace of Portsmouth and Japan and the United States were more than friends; they were lovers. A change has come over the spirit of our dream. The stage has been fully set for the great drama of the century. "The Mastery of the Pacific."

That marvellous actor, who though trained in the old school was able to cast aside tradition, and almost in a day astonish all the players of the earth by his ability as a tragedian, has sprung into the all-star of the K. I. S. Company with a determination to be the leading man.

America having joined this aggregation must do her part. "I cannot lag with credit to herself nor can she afford to play any minor part. Fate and determination have put us in the Philippines, Hawaii, Guam and Midway, we have them to hold.

A permanent battleship squadron here means also the immense accompaniment of coal, supply ships, which will render us invulnerable around these suns. It means also faster work on the fortifications of the Philippines. These islands within two years or three at the utmost should be as strongly defended as is Nagasaki.

Otherwise we must count near the overwhelming chance of having them taken from us.

Aside from the patriotic spirit which seeks to have one's own country show its might abroad, to the merchants of Manila the probability of a great fleet of battleships stationed here must appeal irresistibly.

It would mean hundreds of dollars a year spent for supplies of many kinds. It would mean the presence near here of thousands of Americans who would add to the business of this port and city tremendously.

Manila would then have some of the air of Hongkong where a score of warships fling the British flag to the breeze and thousands of English Jacks are seen waving from the masts. The *New York Herald* is one of the most powerful newspapers of the United States, and especially so in naval circles, employing in New York as the *Herald's* editor, several retired officers of the American navy, as writers on such subjects. If the chambers of commerce here, and the Merchants' Association would unite in a request for a battleship fleet it would have effect on the President and Secretary of the Navy.

The correspondent of the *New York Herald* here would send it by cable to his paper, and the campaign of the great journal to aid us, would be given greater force. It is our duty to do this.—*Manila Times*.

A RASH CHAPMAN.

CONVICTED FOR RECKLESS DRIVING.

Chiu Pak Cck, the deaf and dumb chauffeur, who has become notorious for his wild driving, brought a case before Mr. G. N. O'Connell, at the Police Court, at noon, last Tuesday, for reckless driving. His automobile along the Baya East, on the night of the 11th instant, to the common danger of the public, and for doing damage to the extent of \$5 to an electric tramcar.

Inspector Gourlay, of No. 2 Police Station, prosecuted, Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defence. Mr. A. Courtenay caught the case on behalf of the Tramway Company.

Mr. Grist: The defendant in this case, your Worship, is both deaf and dumb.

His Worship: He had better not drive the car then.

Proceeding, Mr. Grist submitted that the accused took all the necessary precautions when he was out driving in his car. He has two engineers standing on each side of the automobile was to let any one and the other, and only so as to guard against any accidents.

His Worship: He is charged with furious driving?

Mr. Grist: It is all in one charge, your Worship.

Inspector Gourlay: No, he is not. The charge is driving to the common danger of the public. He has not knocked over anybody.

Mr. Grist: Then the two charges can be taken together. The fact is he has only damaged some property.

George Hogarth, chief excise officer, employed by the Opium Farm, was the first witness called for the prosecution. He testified to the effect that at about seven o'clock on the night of the 11th instant, he was travelling in an electric tramcar, going in a westerly direction.

On the left hand side of the road was a brown ricksha, also westward bound. When the tram came abreast of the ricksha, witness heard the sound of a horn. On looking round he saw that the ricksha had whipped into the gutter and a motorcar had appeared on the scene.

The motor, which was in charge of the accused, then made an attempt to get past the tramcar and the ricksha. In doing so it collided with the tram. Two ladies, went on the witness, who were in the tram, became alarmed, and remarked that they feared that the motor would enter the tram. (Laughter.)

Continuing, witness said that had the auto struck the ricksha something serious would have occurred.

His Worship: Had the ricksha a fare?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Grist: This occurred between Observation Place and No. 2 Police Station?—Yes.

The motorcar was the overtaking vehicle?—Yes.

Supposing the ricksha was not on that side of the road, would there not be a danger?

The witness thought for a while and answered: Yes, I think there would still be danger, at the speed he was going.

Do you think the motorcar was travelling at a very fast rate?—I do.

How many miles do you think he was travelling?—I think about 20 miles an hour.

Mr. Grist said that the electric tramcar was travelling sixteen miles. Motorcars in England, he submitted, were allowed to go 20 miles an hour.

The motorman of electric tramcar No. 32 stated that on the night in question he had to pull up his tram in order to allow the defendant's motor to overtake him. The motor then collided with his tram.

Arthur Course, traffic manager of the Tramway Company, spoke as to the damage done to the car. The brass hand rail, the corner rail and part of the footboard were torn away. He placed the damage done, roughly, at \$5.

Inspector Gourlay: Have you had many complaints about the defendant's motorcar?—Yes, many. Cars on many occasions have had to stop to allow him to go past.

Mr. Grist: There are complaints about every motorcar.

That concluded the case for the prosecution. Mr. Grist started by quoting authorities. Then he submitted that the summons was purely a matter of damages, which should have been taken to a civil court.

He contended that at home the driver of a motorcar cannot be prosecuted until he refuses to pay reasonable compensation for the damage done; then he can be apprehended. In this case, he said, the accused did not refuse to pay for the damage—in fact no demand was made for any.

He would, therefore, ask that no conviction be made on that charge as his client was willing to pay. That, he stated, disposed of that charge. As regarded the other charge, reckless driving, Mr. Grist observed that it was a matter of opinion as to what is driving to the common danger of the public. There have been a goodly number of these cases at home, he went on, and lately both the public and the Bench have come to recognise the handiness of motorcars on the public road.

Motorcars, said Mr. Grist, are always under control, and although they may travel at a very fast speed they can always be brought up within a few yards. The question remains, is it a matter of opinion as to what is driving to the common danger of the public? If that ricksha hadn't happened to be there—

A Voice: "If" (Laughter).

Mr. Grist said that nothing would have happened. Under the circumstances his client had to put out of it way.

His Worship: Was the ricksha on the right side of the road?

Mr. Grist: Oh, yes. The motorcar was following the tram.

Mr. Hogarth: Overtaking the tram.

Mr. Grist: Overtaking both. Finding then that he could not get past the car and the ricksha at a point further down the road the accused made a dash to clear before that point was reached. Another inch or 20 inch and a half and he would have got through. The tram, the solicitor said, was travelling at the same speed as did the auto, and in clearing the ricksha the tram struck the motor. Who was in danger? He would tell a man, if the Court wished to let the defendant was the most skillful driver in the Colony. Although he is deaf and dumb he engages two engineers to make up for his physical misfortune. As regards the question of his client speaking, he stated that that did not interest anyone, for the less said was the better. (Laughter.) "What we say," concluded Mr. Grist, "is that we are taking all the necessary precautions to safeguard the public and the car, and I submit that the case should be discharged with a caution."

His Worship: I caution him a week ago. I also advised him not to drive the car.

Mr. Grist: If he likes to drive the car no one can stop him.

His Worship: I think he is rash. He doesn't appear to mind a fine much.

Mr. Grist: Money is no object to him, your Worship.

The accused was fined \$50 and ordered to pay compensation to the Tramway Company.

SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

LORD ELGIN'S APPRECIATION.

The following despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies with regard to Sir M. Nathan's departure was laid before the Legislative Council by command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government last Tuesday afternoon:—

Downing Street, 31st May, 1907.
Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 93 of April 23rd, reporting your assumption of the administration, and enclosing extracts from the local Press with regard to Sir M. Nathan's departure.

These papers afford gratifying evidence of the esteem in which the retiring Governor is held by all classes of the population of the Colony, and I have read them with much pleasure.

In the addresses presented to Sir M. Nathan on his departure reference has been made to the many important services which he rendered to the Colony during the period of his administration. I cordially associate myself with all that was said on the occasion, and I fully sympathise with the regret, so generally expressed, that his connection with Hongkong has not extended to the full term during which a Governor ordinarily holds office. But in the public interests His Majesty's Government found it necessary to invite Sir M. Nathan to give the benefit of his proved ability in another portion of the Empire, and I desire to record my appreciation of the ready way in which he met their wishes.—I have, &c.

ELGIN.

The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

RATS AND RAT-FLIES IN HONGKONG.

REPORT BY DR. HANLEY AND GIBSON.

The following report is printed as an appendix to the Medical Reports for last year published in the current issue of the *Gazette*:—

INTRODUCTORY.

To determine with accuracy the particular species of every rat arriving at the Public Mortuary is by no means easy. In by far the greater number of cases an opinion can be given with certainty, but there remain some things like 20% which are difficult to recognise. This is due to several causes: (1) The young of both the common rats are very much alike, not only in size but in colour and colouring. The typical characteristics of the different species are only attained by the adult animal. (2) Some of the rats show the long ears of *Mus rattus* with the short coarse tail of *decumanus*. The possibility is that these nondescripts are hybrids.

Of late years considerable attention has been given to rats and some who have worked in this connection have been reluctant to give to every rat a place in any particular species as again W. G. Linton, F.M.S., in a paper read before the Bombay Natural History Society in November, 1904, homologates the opinion that "It might be as easy to classify pie-dogs as rats in Bombay." A somewhat similar opinion is expressed by Katsuta in the Philippine Journal of Science, June 1906, where he states, when speaking of different breeds of rats and their relation to plague: "Moreover, the results of biological researches tend to confirm the fact that although two distinct species of rat are found, the one most prevalent in Japan is a race which is a mixture of the two."

SPECIES OF RATS.

The following are the species of rats we have found in Hongkong:—*Mus rattus*, *decumanus*, *Mus musculus*, and the so-called "musk rat" which is not a rat but a shrew "*Sorex giganteus*."

THE BLACK RAT: *MUS RATTUS*.
Although this is usually called the black rat it is seldom that one is seen which is really black and we have not seen one of this colour in Hongkong. The most common colour is a dirty grey. The fur is usually fine and soft, of a lighter shade on the belly, and extends quite a little way along the beginning of the tail; mixed with the fur are sometimes a few spiny hairs, though these are often absent. The tail is longer than the body and head together, it is generally slender and tapers to a fine point. The ears are moderately large, standing up distinct out of the fur and extending to the eye and even beyond it, when laid forward.

There are five pads on the fore foot and six on the hind foot. The hindmost pads are elongated, the digits well separated and more delicate than in the *decumanus*. The claws are sharp, curved and adapted for climbing. The skull is slightly convex above. The incisors are exceedingly sharp and sloped on the wearing surface at a very acute angle. The inferior maxilla is a little wider than the upper rounded on its lower edge than that of the *decumanus* and the incisors follow the curve of its inferior border. The whole build of the animal is more light and graceful than that of the brown rat and is better adapted for climbing than burrowing.

THE BROWN RAT: *MUS DECCUMANUS*.
There is little to choose in colour between this and the black rat. Taking an average of colouring the brown rat is the greyer of the two and of a lighter shade and this is more noticeable when a number of the two are examined together. The fur is coarse and on the back is mixed with longer and more bristle-like hairs which have a brownish red tint; these are continued on down the tail which is scaly and bare at the root. The tail is shorter than the head and body together, it is thick and coarse, scaly and ends in a comparatively blunt point. In many specimens the point has been lost through some accident. The ears are short, rounded, set closely into the fur and when laid forward do not reach to the other canthus of the eye. The feet are large and strong, the pads being more rounded than in the *rattus* and covered with a thicker, tougher skin, and the digits are shorter, broader, more densely scaly together, and less finger-like than in the black rat. The claws are straighter, and coarser than in the *rattus*. The skull is more convex on the top than that of the black rat. The incisor teeth are more curved than those of the *rattus*, the curve being almost at right angles to the inferior maxilla, and the wearing face of the tooth is almost parallel to the wearing surface of the molars. This rat is larger and has a stouter build than that of the black rat, and the general conformation more adapted for burrowing than climbing.

THE COMMON MOUSE: *MUS MUSCULUS*.
The animal is too well known to need description although it belongs to a rather mobile group, the insectivores, which includes such widely differing animals as the mole, hedgehog, shrew, &c. This animal is caught in traps, much less frequently than the others. It is little less than a rat, but it is appreciably smaller than the *rattus*. Its first characteristic is its overpowering musky odour.

THE MUSK RAT: *SOEX GIGANTEUS*.
As already stated this is not a rat proper, it is a shrew. It belongs to a rather mobile group, the insectivores, which includes such widely differing animals as the mole, hedgehog, shrew, &c. This animal is caught in traps, much less frequently than the others. It is little less than a rat, but it is appreciably smaller than the *rattus*. Its first characteristic is its overpowering musky

OUR CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

TAXPAYERS' HEAVILY MULCTED.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION TO BE MADE RETROSPECTIVE.

Sessional Paper No. 30 of 1907, which was laid on the table of the Legislative Council last Tuesday afternoon, contained correspondence, and memorials on the subject of salaries of European Civil Servants in the Colony. We reproduce a few of the more important despatches bearing on the question, concluding with Lord Elgin's despatch which, with the Council's approval, sanctions an arrangement for the granting of exchange compensation which the Officer Administering the Government is authorised "to put in force at once with effect from the 1st of January last."

[Telegram from Governor, Hongkong, to Secretary of State.]

14th May, 1906.

The constant rise in silver is seriously affecting sterling salaries and the Legislative Council are pressing for action by the Government. I think some relief is necessary. I propose as a temporary measure to pay the sterling salaries for the remainder of the year from the 1st May half at the current rate and half at the £11/10 and 8 pence rate provided in the Estimates.

I likewise propose to pay the dollar carrying exchange compensation as if the Exchange was the mean between current rate and sterling and 8 pence. Kindly telegraph sanction.

[Telegram from Secretary of State to Governor, Hongkong.]

10th May, 1906.

Your telegram of 14 May. You can submit for consideration proposals to grant relief to prison warders, subordinate police officers and persons of similar salary and status, but I am not prepared to consider any allowance to officers more highly paid.

[From Governor to Secretary of State.]

Government House,

Confidential. Hongkong, 13th July, 1906.

My Lord,—Referring to your telegram of the 14th and to Your Lordship's of the 14th May on the subject of relief to Government servants on account of the rise in silver, and of the effect of sterling salaries of which telegrams I enclose copies for convenience of reference, I have the honour to point out that prison warders, subordinate police officers and persons of similar salary and status with regard to whose relief Your Lordship is prepared to consider proposals are not the persons most affected by the present state of affairs. They are provided with Government quarters, fuel and light; whereas rent is a very heavy item of expenditure for the rest of persons for whom no such provision is made and a great proportion are also unmarried and live in messes, an arrangement which greatly reduces the necessary cost of living. It is the class above these such as schoolmasters and the junior European officers in the various departments that are most affected by the reduction in income resulting from the fall of the dollar, though senior married officers with families and no private means of support, and all officers drawing sterling or exchange compensation salaries are affected to the extent of the proportion of their income expended locally.

In June, 1902, when the sterling salary scheme was generally in force was approved by Mr. Chamberlain the value of the dollar was £1/8. In June, 1906, salaries were paid at a rate of 2/11 the dollar. The dollar value of the sterling and exchange compensation salaries has thus fallen in 4 years to £1/10 or to just over 4/11th of its former value.

It is true that some instances salaries have been raised beyond the amount approved in Mr. Chamberlain's despatch No. 17 of the 1st June, 1902, but this has been on account of increased work or responsibility and not on account of decline in the local value of the sterling salary or exchange compensation. It is also true that the value of so much of the salary as is sent home by officers on account of insurance and other allowances, and the education of children in England, or purchase of goods from England has not fallen in value, but it is equally true that in 1902 it was possible for an officer to devote 1/15th of his salary to these purposes and to make provision for the future it is not possible for him to devote any sum at the present time except by a curtailment of local expenditure which becomes less and less possible as local prices rise. I would add that, though if trade were flourishing and the chances of successful competition with the European retail merchants enhanced this should bring about a fall in the price of European goods purchased locally no such fall has practically taken place at present.

The strongest argument against payment of sterling or exchange compensation salaries at any rate other than the current one is that by the agreements which officers have expressly or impliedly entered into they have no legal claim to any other rate. Against this, however, must be set the fact that it is impossible to expect a satisfied Civil Service in which the spending power of officers' salaries is constantly being reduced through no fault of their own, and that with a dissatisfied Civil Service the work of the Colony is not likely to be efficiently performed, while new recruits of the desired stamp will be deterred from joining by the complaints of those who are constantly realizing with greater resentment the unfavourable conditions under which they are now serving. The fact that the Government's gain and officers' loss, and when it was below that amount the officers' gain and Government's loss, would be one half what it was with existing arrangements.

Taking a concrete case of a salary of £500 and assuming possible in the future a fluctuation of the gold value of the dollar to be about as much as it has been in the last 30 years, i.e., between 4/ and 1/6, the fluctuation of the salary in dollars would be from £1,250 to 16,333 or about half its lowest amount.

Another scheme would be to fix a range within which sterling salaries and exchange compensation would be paid at the average rate of exchange of the preceding month and beyond which they would be paid at the rate of the limits of the range. Thus if the range

was 1/8 to 1/6 and the dollar was above 1/6 they would be paid at 1/6 and if the dollar was below 1/8 the range is small, as it would be with the above limits, the scheme would practically be the same as converting all sterling salaries into dollar salaries for local payments and if large say 1/6 to 1/8 would not remove the present difficulties.

Taking the same concrete instance as before the salary of £500 would be liable to fluctuate from \$5,000 to \$16,333 or 1/15th of its lowest amount with the smaller range suggested or from \$1,250 to \$6,666 or 4/11th of its lowest amount with the wider range.

A third scheme would be to fix upon some rate and if the dollar goes above it to pay the dollar equivalent at the rate and if it goes below it to pay at the average rate of the preceding month. If for instance a 2/ rate is fixed upon then when the dollar is above 2/ officers drawing sterling salaries would receive 2/ dollars to the £ and if below 2/ some greater number according to the exchange of the previous month. 2/ would be an arbitrary but convenient rate to fix. It is considerably higher than the rate current at the time of the fixing of the sterling salaries by Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of the 13th June, 1906, but since that date officers have on the whole gained by the low exchange and they would not lose if it rose. The practical effect of this scheme, if carried out, would be to convert sterling salaries into dollar salaries for local payment if the dollar value rose above 2/.

The disadvantages of this scheme is the loss that would fall on the Treasury with a very low dollar; but a low dollar is generally good for trade and consequently when the dollar falls the revenue tends to rise and to be a proportion not the additional expenditure due to increase in the number of dollars paid on account of sterling salaries and home payments.

Taking the same concrete instance as before the salary in dollars would be liable to fluctuate from \$500 to \$6,666 or one-third of its lower amount.

A fourth scheme would be to revert to dollar salaries, entirely, fixing a rate for conversion of sterling with dollar salaries. Such a rate might for the reasons already given be 2/. The advantage of this scheme would be to do away with all fluctuations in the local values of salaries. The objection to this scheme would be that if the dollar fell to say 1/6 or less the whole question of exchange compensation and then of sterling salaries would come up *de novo*.

Other schemes will doubtless suggest themselves, but they will probably only be variations on those I have set forth as possible means of solving this problem. On the whole I am now disposed to consider the third scheme by which, if the dollar goes above 2/, payments will be made at that rate and if it goes below at the average rate of the preceding month is the one which offers the most permanent and equitable solution.

To Your Lordship's telegram of the 10th May I have been making any recommendation in this matter, but I have nevertheless thought it advisable to write fully with regard to it, and I shall be greatly obliged if I could be furnished with an expression of Your Lordship's views that I can put before the Legislative Council of the Colony. I would add that the subject was brought before the meeting of the Executive Council on the 10th May last, when Sir Paul Chater, the Senior Unofficial Member, asked me to appoint a Committee to inquire into it, a course which did not appear to me to be advisable. To a question as to whether the Government would consider the advisability of granting relief to those Civil Servants who were drawing their pay on a sterling basis, put by Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., representative of the rate-payers in the Legislative Council, at their meeting on the 17th May, I replied that I had communicated with Your Lordship in the matter. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, the member representing the Chamber of Commerce, has also asked questions on the subject which he has intimated to me he proposes to bring up again when the Estimates are under consideration in September next. I have, etc.,

M. NATHAN.

The Right Honourable
THE EARL OF ELGIN, K.C.,
&c., &c., &c.

[From Secretary of State to Governor.]
Hongkong.
Confidential.

Downing Street,

24th August, 1906.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential despatch of the 13th ultimo in which you offer various suggestions for meeting the effect of the rise in silver on the sterling salaries of Government servants.

I have carefully considered your observations and I regret that I am unable to satisfy myself that measures of relief are necessary or justified at the present time. In the matter of remittances to this country the Government servants in question are no longer affected by the rate of exchange, and a reduction in the dollar value of imported articles must presumably be only a matter of time if exchange continues to rule high. Moreover I would remind you of the statement in your despatch No. 72 of the 20th March that "house rent is the chief, if not the only, expense of living which is less in the Colony than in England, where Customs duties are levied and where wages are higher." I am bound to add that in my opinion the scale of pay of Government servants in Hongkong compares favourably with that obtaining in most other parts of the Empire.

I would observe, with reference to the suggestions made in your despatch under reply, that sterling salaries were introduced in order to get rid of the system of making payments in dollars at fictitious rates of exchange, and even if I were convinced of the necessity of taking steps in the direction which you advocate, I could not agree to any arrangements whereby that system would be revived.

In answer to the 10th paragraph of your despatch I have to say that I have no objection to your communicating the present despatch to the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council. I have, etc.,

ELGIN.

Governor
Sir M. NATHAN, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

[Paragraph 12 of Despatch of 5th October, 1906, to the Secretary of State.]

12. There are two other matters which were discussed at the meeting of Council held on 27th September to which I may here briefly refer. The Hon. Mr. Hewitt in the course of some remarks on the subject suggested that I should appoint a small Committee to consider the whole question of the salaries of Civil Servants. I informed the Council that I was not prepared to adopt this suggestion but that I would place the Hon. Member's remarks before Your Lordship.

[Paragraph 4 of Despatch of 25th November, 1906, from Secretary of State.]

4. In paragraph 12 of your despatch you allude to a suggestion made in the Legislative Council by Mr. Hewitt that a Committee should be appointed to consider the question of the salaries paid to Civil Servants in Hongkong. I have already expressed my views on the question of salaries in the despatch of the 10th November, 1906, and I am unable to reconsider my decision. In any case the fact that it is a question of economy in Public Works the estimated revenue for 1907 barely covers the estimated expenditure is sufficient reason against any general increase of salaries. In these circumstances I am of opinion that no useful purpose would be served by the adoption of Mr. Hewitt's suggestion.

[Governor to Secretary of State.]

Government House,
Hongkong, 8th March, 1907.

My Lord,—In accordance with paragraph No. 12 of the Rules and Regulations of H. M. Colonial Service, I have the honour to transmit copies of two memorials on the subject of the salaries of officers of this Government in relation to the exchange value of the gold or gold equivalent in which they are paid. The first memorial addressed to me for transmission to Your Lordship is signed by Sir F. T. Pigott, Chief Justice, by Sir H. S. Berkeley, who has since resigned from the Colonial Service, and by Mr. S. W. Dunn, Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department. It purports also to present the views of Mr. H. R. Phelps, the Local Auditor, and of the late Harbour Master. The second memorial, also addressed to me for similar transmission in the event of my being satisfied of the general correctness of the figures it contains, is signed by the remaining heads of departments with the exception of the Colonial Secretary and of the Director of the Observatory, who is about to retire from the Service; it is also signed by the assistant heads in some of the principal offices. In forwarding it Mr. H. H. J. Compert, Acting Attorney General, stated that no names of officers in posts below the 2nd class had been appended to it because it was thought undesirable to multiply signatures but that the signatories claimed to speak for all ranks of the Government Service.

I also forward in duplicate a letter on the same subject addressed to Your Lordship by Mr. A. G. Wise, Tinsmith Judge, who gives his reasons for not signing either of the memorials referred to above.

I further transmit a copy of a petition addressed to me through the Colonial Secretary which, with minor alterations to make it applicable to different departments, has been signed by practically all the European officers of the Medical, Sanitary and Public Works Departments. Slightly different versions of which copies are annexed have been submitted by the Masters of Queen's College, by the European members of the Harbour and Prison Departments and by the European contingent of the Police Force.

Two letters, one dated the 24th December and the other the 2nd February, both forwarded at the request of Sir Francis Pigott met the last enclosures to this despatch.

It will be seen that except the Post Office and the Education Department, whose members have recently received increases in salary, the complaint of the insufficiency of emoluments in the existing circumstances of exchange is a universal throughout the European officers of the Hongkong Government.

The first of the memorials referred to above, embodies some inaccuracies. Experience has not shown that "the dollar has risen since the 1st of January 1906, and that the amount of a few tradesmen have made is a reduction of 5 per cent. in their prices." The sterling equivalent of the dollar has not been below 1/10 since the 11th October, 1904, and has never risen to 2/4. Several important firms have reduced their prices between 10 and 20 per cent. since that date. The statement that "so far as European tradesmen are concerned the price of goods has for long been at the rate of one dollar to one shilling 10 pence in England" is not applicable to all goods; it is only true of a few commodities in other Colonies "at most add 1 per cent. to the price." I should say 20 a month may be the mean rent of houses on the Peak for officials in the position of the signatories of the first memorial (of whom one, however, is provided with Government quarters) it is certainly not the average rent of house occupied by Government officers. The statement that "landlords do not find house property a profitable investment" put forward to show that it is hardly possible to anticipate any reduction of rent is incredible; I am informed also that there has during the last year been a tendency of rents of houses in the Peak and Upper Levels of Victoria to fall slightly. The statement that "servants' wages are roughly no less than \$100 a month, including 4 chair coolies" does not apply, as it is said to do, to "all classes of officers." Subordinate officers do not keep 4 chair coolies and conveyance allowance of \$15 to \$40 is given to officers whose duties require them to make use of rickshaws or chairs.

In spite of these inaccuracies which it has been my duty to point out there is much in the memorial worthy of Your Lordship's consideration and I would draw special attention to its 11th paragraph.

The second memorial puts the case of officers on the whole moderately and correctly, except that in my opinion Table A which is intended to equate the head of a Junior Clerk to a Junior Clerk in the Colonies, or say at \$3 in the £, 1,000 per annum and 2 junior officers \$4,200 or say £475 per annum does, as seems to have been anticipated by the memorialists in para 8 of the document, prove somewhat too much. But I am satisfied as to the general accuracy of the statements and figures in Tables B and C and that it is not oversteering the case to say that the cost in dollars of these items of living which are paid for on a silver basis has risen up to just 20 per cent. since 1902 when the Sterling Salary Scheme was introduced and during which year the average gold value of the dollar was 1/8. A factor which has undoubtedly contributed to this rise is the increasing wealth of the community, as evidenced by the growth in the revenue of the Colony from \$4,901,074 in 1902 to an amount estimated at \$6,488,025 for 1907, no fresh taxation having been imposed to account for this increase of about 30 per cent.

5. The remaining points made for little comment. That submitted by the Medical Department does not gain force by being signed by the entire staff of nursing sisters to whom much that is contained in it does not apply. Though the Police are undoubtedly prejudicially affected by receiving a smaller number of dollars now than they formerly it must be borne in mind that they receive considerable extra silver allowances and that quarters, fuel, light, uniform and passages home and out again for themselves and families; they are thus better off than other European public officers in the Colony.

6. From a consideration of the memorials and petitions and of such other information bearing on the matter as I have been able to

collect, I have come to the conclusion that the case for the memorialists and petitioners can be successfully and fairly put in the following terms:—

In the last five years the number of dollars received on account of sterling and exchange compensation salaries has been reduced 25 per cent. In the same time dollar payments which make up about 40s of the expenditure of senior and junior officers have risen at least 20 per cent. while sterling payments which account for 40s or less of the total have decreased by not more than 10 per cent.

7. The purchasing power of an official's sterling salary according to the above statement is in 1907—4 (25/4) 5-1 1/2 or 67 1/2 of what it was in 1902.

8. Selecting rise in prices for local produce and labour as being probably independent in its cause of the alteration in the gold value of the dollar the proportion of purchasing power of sterling salaries in 1907 to what it was in 1902 resulting solely from this alteration is 4 (25/4) 5-1 1/2 or 77 1/2.

On similar lines the proportion of the purchasing power of sterling salaries in March 1907 to what it was in November 1905 due solely to the alteration in the value of the dollar from 10/10 to 10/11 is less than 9/10 (4 1/4 1 1/2) or 92 1/2.

9. From whatever point of view these figures are considered it cannot be questioned that there has been a heavy fall in the purchasing power of sterling salaries in the last few years and it could scarcely be expected that this fall should be without its effect on the efficiency of the Service generally. Apart from general remarks in several despatches already occurred in which good men have been lost to the Colony by the unattractiveness of the present outlook.

10. Since the memorials above discussed were submitted, I have received despatch No. 236 of 26th November, 1906, in the 4th paragraph of which Your Lordship regrets being unable to reconsider the decision that measures of relief were unjustifiable and unnecessary at the present time and goes on to state that "the fact that in spite of the economy of Public Works the estimated revenue for 1907 barely covers the estimated expenditure is sufficient reason against any general increase in salaries." In this connection I would point out that the Estimates were drawn up on the basis of a 2/ dollar and that the current rate is now over 2s 2d, so that unless this rate falls appreciably or compensation is given for its high level, the amount that will be expended on sterling salaries in the year will fall considerably short of the estimate.

11. A more acceptable scheme would be if an additional cent were given every dollar for every 3d that the dollar rises above 2/. With the dollar at 2/1 the additional would be 10%. If it rose to 2/6 the addition would be 24% which might be laid down as a maximum instead of the 17 1/2 suggested by Sir John Anderson. The actual effect of the scheme is practically to pay salaries at a fictitious rate of 2/ 1/4 the dollar. On the whole the scheme suggested in para 7 of my confidential despatch of the 13th July, 1906, appears simpler.

12. I regret the delay, due to my recent illness and also to the complicated nature of the question, in forwarding the memorials and petitions submitted to me in October and November of last year, and I would urge on Your Lordship the necessity for some early action being taken in the matter with which they deal. I have, etc.,

M. NATHAN.
The Right Honourable
THE EARL OF ELGIN, K.C.,
&c., &c., &c.

[Sec. (Copy of State to Governor.)]
Downing Street,

28th March, 1907.

Sir,—With reference to paragraph 4 of my despatch No. 236 of November 26th last, I have the honour to inform you that I have now given further consideration to the question of the effect of the increased exchange value of the dollar on the emoluments of those officers of the Government Service, who in October and November of last year, and I would urge on Your Lordship the necessity for some early action being taken in the matter with which they deal. I have, etc.,

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The Right Honourable
THE EARL OF ELGIN, K.C.,
&c., &c., &c.

that, if the limit of £1,000 is finally adopted, in the case of officers, whose salaries are nominally fixed in dollars, payable at 3/ the salary should be regarded as exceeding £2,000 if the sterling salary attached to the post is more than that sum.

3. Shortly before the end of the period of three years to which I have proposed to limit the grant of this allowance, I shall expect to receive a full report on the cost of living and on market prices in Hongkong showing how far local prices have adjusted themselves to the enhanced sterling value of the dollar, supporting the rate of exchange still to be high. On the receipt of the report, the question of continuing the local allowance will be reconsidered, but it must be understood that it will not be renewed unless the step can be justified by reference to the local conditions obtaining at the time. I have, etc.,

ELGIN.

[Telegram from Officer Administering the Government to Secretary of State.]

1st March, 1907.

Your despatch No. 37 of 28th March. The allowance offered would not satisfy the Service and I propose to suspend action until I shall have received a reply to Sir M. Nathan's despatch No. 37 of the 8th March.

[Secretary of State to Governor.]

Downing Street,

16th April, 1907.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 37 of the 8th March forwarding memorials of Government officers with regard to the salaries of the Hongkong Service as affected by the high exchange value of the dollar.

I propose to defer replying to your despatch until I have had the opportunity of discussing the matter with you on your arrival here. I have, etc.,

ELGIN.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION RETROSPECTIVE.

[Secretary of State to Officer Administering the Government.]

Hongkong.

No. 122.

Downing Street.

11th June, 1907.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 1st of May, in which you informed me that the proposals made in my despatch No. 37 of the 28th March for the grant of a local allowance would not satisfy the Service, and added that the proposed to defer action in anticipation of my reply to the Governor's despatch No. 37 of the 8th of March. I had already replied to that despatch to the effect that I would discuss the matter with Sir M. Nathan on his arrival in this country.

I have now ascertained Sir M. Nathan's views, and, subject to the consent of the Legislative Council, I am prepared to approve the following arrangement:—
Officers drawing sterling salaries, or dollar salaries with double exchange compensation, will be paid their salaries, when in the Colony, at the rate of 2/ to the dollar, so long as the exchange value of the dollar is at or above that figure.

When the exchange value of the dollar is below 2/ these salaries will be paid, as at present, at a rate of exchange fixed monthly by the Governor and based on the average exchange value of the dollar during the preceding month. Officers whose salaries are fixed in sterling will draw leave pay and pension on the basis of the fixed sterling salary. Officers drawing double exchange compensation will continue to draw leave pay and pension on the basis of their nominal dollar salaries at the privileged rates of exchange to which they are entitled.

I have, therefore, to request that you will place these proposals before the Legislative Council. If the Council approves the suggested arrangement, you are authorised to put it in force at once with effect from the 1st of January last. I have, etc.,

ELGIN.

The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

ANOTHER ANGLO-JAPANESE COMPANY.

"COATES'S COTTON" TO BE MADE IN JAPAN.

Mr. Mural Kichibei, who, as is well known, amassed a large fortune in the tobacco and cigarette business before the Government monopoly was established, has agreed to form a company with a joint stock of ¥3,000,000 with the well known firm of cotton-spinners, Messrs. J. and P. Coates, of Scotland, for the manufacture of cotton thread in Japan. The style of the company is the Teikoku Seishi Kaisha.

On the 1st instant, the inauguration meeting was held in Tokyo, and Mr. Mural Kichibei was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors; Mr. Sakai Kōbun, Managing Director, and Morinobu, Coates, Wanyan (?) and other foreign gentlemen, directors, while Messrs. Tamura Takeji and Watt were appointed auditors. Mr. Mural contributes his thread factory at Yao, near Osaka, and the Mural spinning mill in Kyoto at the prices of ¥155,000 and ¥380,000 respectively in part towards the capital of the company. The factories are to be largely extended, adopting machinery of the most modern type. The formation of the company was to be registered with the authorities yesterday, says the *Japan Chronicle* of 5th inst.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The monthly competition for the Robertson Farewell Cup was held at the Happy Valley from the 13th to 18th July, 1907. The following cards were handed in:—

ROBERTSON FAREWELL CUP.
Mr. R. O. Hutchison* 28-3-76
Mr. A. Murray 83-3-80
Mr. H. W. Slade 93-12-81
Mr. C. J. Satterthwaite 92-8-82
Mr. F. W. Warren 88-5-83
Mr. E. J. Grist 84-8-84
Mr. E. V. D. Farr 92-6-84
Mr. C. W. May 90-5-85
Mr. H. Pinckney 94-8-86
Mr. E. F. Mackay 92-5-80

(24 entries).

FOOT.
Mr. R. O. Hutchison* 78-3-76
Mr. C. J. Satterthwaite 92-10-83
Mr. F. W. Warren 88-7-81
Mr. A. Murray 90-18-81
Mr. E. J. Grist 84-3-82
Mr. E. V. D. Farr 92-5-82
Mr. C. W. May 90-18-81
Mr. G. C. Mackay 92-7-83
Mr. D. B. Mackay 92-12-84

(25 entries).

Winner of Cup and Foot.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE CO.

TO EXTEND ITS OPERATIONS.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. T. G. Master, of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master, appeared before his Honour the Chief Justice, in Original Jurisdiction last Tuesday, in the matter of the Man On Insurance Company, Ltd.

Mr. Pollock said that when he brought the matter before the Court, of the motion for the Man On Insurance Company to extend its operations to the insurance of marine insurance, he was not aware of the fact that the company had been moved before his Honor. He had now obtained all the information he required and had ascertained that of seven marine and fire insurance companies here the capital was the same, half paid up. He was now satisfied and would make the order, the company to pay the cost of the motion and of this application.

BUILDING CONTRACT.

FURTHER ARGUMENTS.

His Honour the Chief Justice presided in Original Jurisdiction last Tuesday, at the Court to hear further arguments in the matter of the arbitration between the executors and executors of Choy Chao, deceased, and Tsang King, contractor. Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. A. C. Holborn, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown solicitor, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Bowley, represented the defendant.

It will be remembered that in this case the late Choy Chan called the defendant and arranged with him for the building of 50 Chinese houses, for shops and dwelling houses, and also for the pulling down and re-building of another 15 Chinese houses, the work, after an extension of time, to be completed by April 15, 1904.

Under the first contract it was agreed by and between the parties that if the work was not completed by that date the defendant should compensate the plaintiffs for liquidated damages \$75 per diem in the case of the 50 houses and \$20 in the case of the 1

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

ANTIMONY MINES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 12th July.
The antimony mines in the Wong Ma hills in Yuenchow prefecture have been discovered by a gentleman, named Shum, who has forwarded a sketch of these mines to the Canton authorities and petitioned for the right of working the mines. Weymans have been sent to investigate and they reported that these mines are very rich. Now the authorities have granted the applicant's request on the condition that he is to work these mines under the supervision of the Government.

MR. CHUNG'S REPORTED RELEASE.

It has already been reported that the students of the Canton schools have signed a petition praying H.E. Yuan Shih-Kai for the release of Mr. Chung Wing Kwang, the well-known Chinese teacher of the Canton Christian College, who was arrested by order of H.E. Yuan, on a charge of being an alleged anarchist when travelling in the North with Dr. Winner of the same college. It is now reported that upon receipt of the petition, H.E. Yuan has released Mr. Chung.

FATSHAN-KONGMOON RAILWAY.

On the 10th instant the leading merchants of Fatshan held a meeting to consider the advisability of starting the Fatshan-Kongmoon railway, and there was a large attendance. At the meeting it was decided to petition H.E. Viceroy Shum for his arrival at Canton for permission to float the concern. A certain wealthy gentleman named Chan Kwok-long has expressed his willingness to take up the matter with his utmost zeal.

MILITARY ORGANISATION.

The Central Government, seeing that frequent occurrences of disturbances are taking place in the province of Kwangtung, have ordered Admiral Sah to the South, to help in the organisation of military affairs.

13th July.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The Cantonese community at Swatow has wired to the Yuen-han Railway Company expressing its satisfaction at the result of the meeting, which passed off quietly, and congratulated the newly-elected president and vice-president, at the same time wishing them success in their undertaking.

ROBBER EXTRADITED.

Li Hing Choi, the robber who fled to Hongkong and took up his abode there, and was captured in the British Colony, was extradited to Canton yesterday under the escort of a military officer named Wong.

SHUM DENOUNCED.

A censor named Chan Hing Kwei has memorialised the throne denouncing H.E. Viceroy Shum for disobedience of Imperial orders, and refusing to proceed to the South to take up his new post.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

In addition to those already reported, the following resolutions were also passed at the meeting of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, which took place on the 10th instant at the Company's office:—(1) That another section of the trunk line in the Kwangtung province, about 64 1/2 miles in length, be pushed on by engaging more engineers, and the completion of the whole trunk line should be completed within two years' time and then to commence the building of the branch sections. (2) That the iron and coal mines, the products of which are for the Company's use, be at once opened up as well as the timber falling from the vicinity of Kuangchow and Ngaichow to supply the Company with materials. (4) That an iron works be opened under the same regulations and in the same manner as the Hupeh Iron Works, for the purpose of repairing engines, machinery, rolling stocks, etc. of the company, and only Chinese engineers be employed in the proposed works.

SHUM'S INJUNCTIONS.

H.E. Viceroy Shum has sent a telegram to the Prefect of Waichow, pointing out to him that a certain military officer at Yuenchow has not performed satisfactory duty there and instructing him to take measures in the suppression of robbers, regardless of anyone, whatever his influence may be.

FATSHAN WATERWORKS.

The leading merchants of Fatshan are proposing to finance a waterworks company in that town by subscription under the same regulations as the Canton Waterworks. It is reported that surveying work has already commenced in the different streets for the purpose.

16th July.

THE COMING OF SHUM.

H.E. Viceroy Shum's departure from Shanghai has not yet been decided, but with the past few days the officials of H.E. Shum's suite have already arrived here. Yesterday morning another ten or twelve officials also of H.E. Shum's suite arrived and stated that H.E. Shum would leave Shanghai for the South within the next ten days or so. It is reported that an official has been ordered to Hongkong to purchase a large quantity of furniture, etc. for H.E. on his arrival.

The viceregal quarters are now in the hands of the renovators, who are hurrying to complete the repairs of H.E. Shum's arrival. Upon completion of the repairs H.E. Acting Viceroy Wu will remove his office thither for the time being.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Since the resignation of H.E. Wu Ting Fang as director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway Bureau (Chinese Section), no appointment has been made to fill the vacancy. Now H.E. the Acting Viceroy has memorialised the Throne for the appointment of Taitai Wei Hui, formerly director of the Whampoa Naval College, as director, and expectant prefect Ting Ping-lan as sub-director.

MATCH MANUFACTURE.

H.E. the Acting Viceroy has ordered expectant magistrate Cheung to accompany the Japanese match manufacturing expert to the district around the Boca Tigris to inspect the forests there.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has advertised that the section of the main line of the Canton-Hankow Railway from Wongsha to Kong Tsai has been completed and will be opened for traffic to-morrow. The formal opening ceremony will not be performed until the consignment of large new carriages and other articles has arrived from America.

The Railway Company's application for exemption from Customs duty on their imported railway materials has already been granted and the Company has applied to the authorities for exemption of the passenger carriages from the duty of being a passenger on the first train run on this line. Among the passengers was the manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The engineering staff arranged for railcars of the train's arrival at each station, and upon arrival at Kong Tsai a photograph was taken of the party. The return journey was made at nine o'clock.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

The representatives of the different railway companies throughout the Empire, who came to Canton to be present at the mass meeting of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, are now about to return to their respective provinces, the meeting being over the president and vice-president, etc. having been elected. Yesterday the Railway Company entertained these representatives at a dinner at the Company's office, and thanked them for their kindness in attending the meeting.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has sent another telegram to the Ministry of Posts and Communications at Peking and to H.E. Viceroy Shum confirming the election and appointment of Messrs. Lo and Wong as recent meeting as president and vice-president, respectively, of the Company and requesting the Ministry to register these gentlemen's names accordingly.

At the request of the Company, H.E. the Acting Viceroy has issued a permit to the Canton-Hankow Railway Company to import from Hongkong, for the company's use, 50 rifles with 1000 rounds of ammunition, and 150 revolvers with 5000 rounds of cartridges.

CONSULAR VISIT.

H.E. Acting Viceroy Wu will receive the Consul for Japan at Canton this morning.

HONGKONG PLAQUE PATIENTS.

The committee of the Canton Fong Pin Hospital, seeing that many of the better class people of Hongkong and Macao come to Canton for treatment when stricken with plague, has decided to erect some foreign-styled wards in that institution, for the convenience of these people.

Lately it has been almost a daily occurrence that dead or plague stricken passengers arrive from Hongkong and elsewhere, so the committee of the Canton Fong Pin Hospital has sent representatives to await the arrival of the river steamers each day, to take over all such passengers to the hospital for treatment.

VICEROY SHUM.

A Peking telegram states that rumours are afloat in the effect that the Central Government has accepted the resignation of H.E. Viceroy Shum from the Viceroyalty of the Liang Kwang Provinces and that H.E. Chiao Biao, the newly appointed president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, will be appointed to fill the vacancy. But another Peking telegram states that H.E. Chiao Biao will be appointed to the Liang Kwang Provinces as Viceroy.

ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

Yesterday a meeting was held at the Oi Yui Charitable Institution, over which the Acting Provincial Judge, Kung, presided, and resolutions were passed adopting the fourteen regulations drawn up by the Acting Provincial Judge, for the enforcement of the anti-opium regulations; prohibition of opium smoking, opening of Anti-Opium Associations, admission of opium-smoking patients into hospitals for treatment, opening of industrial institutions, etc.

On the 19th instant, another meeting, at which the Acting Provincial Judge, Kung, was present, will take place at the Oi Yui Charitable Institution, when the following resolutions will be brought up for discussion and be passed for the furtherance of the enforcement of the anti-opium regulations for the prohibition of opium smoking. (1) To further arrangements for the enforcement of the Anti-Opium regulations drawn up by the Government. (2) To select a suitable site for the establishment of the proposed central Anti-Opium Association in the City of Canton. (3) To select a site for the opening of a hospital for the admission of opium smoking patients for treatment. (4) To fix a date for the election of a president of the proposed central Anti-Opium Association. (5) To start a subscription list for the soliciting of funds to carry on the anti-opium crusade.

VICEROY'S FOREIGN SECRETARY.

The Acting Viceroy has appointed expectant Magistrate Ting Ping-lan as secretary of Foreign affairs.

PIRATES CAPTURED.

The Chinese gunboat *Sui Kong* succeeded in capturing two robbers in the vicinity of Nam Kong, in the district of Punyu, and brought them to Canton for trial, yesterday. These robbers are alleged to have taken a hand in the piracy of the *See Cheong*, which took place a short time ago, whilst coming to Canton from Chumtsun.

18th July.

ADMIRAL LICHUN PROMOTED.

An Imperial Edict has been issued appointing Commander-in-Chief and Admiral Li Chun as Chuntai of Pakhoi vice Ho Cheung-ching, who was recently dismissed, and ordering Li to co-operate with the Linchow Prefect, Wong Wu, in carrying out the scheme of reorganisation in Linchow and Yuenchow. The same Edict appoints the Provincial Judge of Kiangsi, Chun Ping-chik, as Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung.

TARTAR GENERAL DESIRES AUDIENCE.

A few days ago the Canton Tartar General, Kung, telegraphed to the Throne applying for permission to return to the country as he wishes to personally memorialise the Throne on important matters, and requesting the appointment of Lieutenant Tartar General Li Kwok-Git to take over the duties of the Tartar General. No reply has yet been received.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

A telegram has been received by the Acting Provincial Judge, Kung, from the Ministry of Communications and Posts at Peking acknowledging the receipt of his several telegrams and also the telegrams of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, announcing the results of the recent meeting. The despatch states that the names of the newly-elected president and vice-president have been recorded at the Ministry, and the Ministry will to-day memorialise the Throne for the approval of these appointments and will reply as soon as sanctioned by Imperial decree.

WONGSHA-KONG-TSUN RAILWAY.

The first section of the main line of the Canton-Hankow Railway from Wongsha to Kong Tsai was opened to public traffic yesterday, but the official opening ceremony will not be performed until the arrival of the first class carriages. Yesterday the first train consisted of one second-class passenger car, one luggage van and two third-class passenger cars. At 7 o'clock in the morning the officials and board of directors of the Company—to the number of about 50 persons—were assembled at Wongsha. The engineer-in-chief, Taitai Kwong, and the assistant engineer-in-chief, Chan, were present to welcome the visitors and an address was read. After much firing of crackers the train was started on its first journey to Kong Tsai. About sixty or seventy passengers availed themselves of the opportunity of having the honour of being a passenger on the first train run on this line. Among the passengers was the manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The engineering staff arranged for railcars of the train's arrival at each station, and upon arrival at Kong Tsai a photograph was taken of the party. The return journey was made at nine o'clock.

PROMOTION.

The Ministry of Law at Peking has telegraphed to Canton transferring Mr. Liu, of the teaching staff of the Canton School of Law, to Peking for duty at the Ministry, but it is not yet ascertained if Mr. Liu will consent to proceed to Peking.

SHUM WANTED.

The Kwangtung merchant union of the Straits Settlements, etc. have wired to the Waiwai and to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, requesting these Ministries to memorialise the Throne to order H.E. Viceroy Shum to the South as this province is now in state of unrest owing to the activity of the anti-monarchists.

ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

The police authorities of the Northern and Southern Central Stations in the Western suburb have communicated with all opium divers keepers within their jurisdiction warning them that if their establishments are not closed by the end of the sixth moon, their premises will be sealed up and their owners fined. It is reported that several opium divers keepers and keepers of opium selling establishments inside the city have drawn up a petition to the Authorities praying for an extension of the time limited for the closing of their establishments. A similar petition was lately refused the other day, so it is very doubtful if this petition will succeed.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

REMEDIATION OF AMERICA'S CLAIM.

A Boston despatch of 18th June says:—Sir Chen Liang Cheng, retiring Chinese ambassador to the United States, who is in this city on a visit, to-day made the following statement: "I shall make public today the contents of an official note which I received from Secretary Root last Saturday night, which shows better than anything else can the remarkably high sense of justice which the United States has used in all her dealings with China. You remember that after the Boxer troubles China agreed to pay an indemnity of \$24,440,778.81 on account of the losses entailed by the Chinese government, as well as for personal property lost by her citizens, during the Boxer campaign."

"Four years ago your government was good enough to promise me that when the time arrived, as a token of sincere friendship for China, the original figures of the indemnity would be revised."

PRESIDENT NOTIFIES AMBASSADOR.

"True to the promises of the executive officers, I received a note from Secretary Root last Saturday night saying that the president directed him to say that in his next message to Congress he would be pleased to recommend that China be relieved of all obligation in excess of the final revised amount of the indemnity, which had been at \$15,549,426.94. That, as you can see, will save China \$9,000,000, and also an interest of 4 per cent."

"You cannot emphasize too strongly my great admiration for the fair spirit which has always characterized the dealings of the United States with my country. This final action is another monument to America's high sense of justice, and I feel called upon to say—not because I am the retiring ambassador—that personally I feel that America is one of China's strongest friends."

MORE THAN HALF HAS BEEN PAID ALREADY.

A Washington message of the same date reports:—The State department confirms the statement of the Chinese minister regarding the revision of the United States government's indemnity to China. The fact that the indemnity is being collected under a treaty makes it impossible for the executive to act alone in this matter and the president in his annual message to Congress will suggest that the payment of more than the amount actually expended be remitted.

China was to pay the United States a sum slightly less than \$25,000,000 in annual instalments for thirty-nine years with interest. So far there has been paid \$15,549,426.94, and out of this has been paid all of the claims of American missionaries for property destroyed and lives lost in the uprising, amounting to \$4,000,000.

A careful estimate has just been completed of the expense to which the United States government was put by the military operations in China, the naval expense and the losses suffered at the American consulates. These aggregate \$9,000,000, so that all of the indemnity that should really be charged against China is \$1,000,000, and at the rate the payments have been made recently it is expected that the total will be met in four or five years more. The plan is to then give China a release in full.

FAR EASTERN TRADE.

FORMER HONGKONG RESIDENT TO ADDRESS SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Seattle despatch of 18th ult. says:—"Opportunities for American Trade Extension in the Far East" will be briefly discussed in an address by Fletcher S. Brockman, at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Brockman has spent more than fifteen years in China, much of the time in V. M. C. A. work, and has made a careful study of commercial conditions in that country, believes that unless the Pacific coast shortly awakens to its neglected opportunity, France, Germany and England will have secured the trade that is knocking at the doors of this country. Mr. Brockman, speaking of the subject in an interview yesterday, said:

"My work during the past ten years has taken me over many parts of China, Korea and Japan, and has afforded an opportunity to observe the marvellous development which is now taking place in the Orient. The most significant and the most colossal change which the world has ever witnessed in the same period of time has taken place in China during the past two years. The industrial (and consequently commercial), educational and governmental life of 400,000,000 people is being rapidly transformed. The significance of this to the United States, and especially to the Pacific coast, can not be overestimated."

"No people of Asia will prove more worthy of a high place in civilization of the twentieth century than the Chinese. The foreign trade in China—that is the new trade of China—is the greatest commercial pride of the age. England, Japan and Germany are alive to what is at stake, and are manifesting great foresight and business acumen in their attempt to capture the prize. Our own country has been slow to see its agency in solving the problems growing out of our own rapid development to the neglect of trade opportunities which are knocking at our door."

Although the address will be given this afternoon at a regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, the officers of that body extend an invitation to the public, interested in the commerce of the Orient, to attend.

SEATTLE-ORIENTAL RUN.

NEW STEAMERS FOR THE SERVICE.

Messrs. Frank Waterhouse & Co. announced on the 17th ult. that two new steamships would be placed on the Seattle-Oriental run within the next thirty days, to be run in conjunction with the Boston Steamship Company's fleet. The *Kumieric* and *Suvaric*, the two largest steamships of the Wier fleet, will sail regularly from Seattle for Japan and China, going through to Manila. The first sailing of the new fleet will be in August.

In speaking of the new service Mr. Waterhouse said: "The *Kumieric* and *Suvaric* will be placed on the Oriental run soon. The *Kumieric* will sail from this port during the month of August and will be followed in October by the *Suvaric*, which will make another trip to North China ports before assuming the new service."

"It is our intention to run these vessels in conjunction with the Boston Steamship Company's fleet, the sailing being arranged so as to come in between the sailings of their fleet. Both of these vessels are new and represent the highest grade of their class. With the addition of these two vessels, the company will be able to give shippers a three-week service between Seattle and the Orient. As with the Boston Steamship Company's fleet, both of these vessels will call regularly at Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama."

"These two vessels will be the exception of the *Manzanita*, are of the largest class of vessels to engage in the Oriental trade, and have a cargo-carrying capacity of 1700 measurement tons, or 1000 tons dead weight. Both ships are practically new, the *Kumieric*, which will be the first to leave Seattle on the new schedule, is at present making her maiden voyage, and is bringing 1000 Portuguese immigrants to Honolulu, from which port she will come to the navy yard, Puget sound, for which place she has a cargo of 8000 tons of Cardiff coal consigned to the government."

The vessel was built in Glasgow, in 1906, by Russell & Co. The dimensions are 450 feet in length, 55 feet in breadth and 9 feet depth of hold, with a net tonnage of 3,980 tons.

The *Suvaric* is a sister ship of the *Kumieric*, and is well known at Seattle as Capt. Shorten, her master, having loaded cargo there for the North China trade. The vessel was built last year and has practically the same dimensions as the *Kumieric*, being 450 feet in length, 55 feet in breadth and 8.5 feet depth of hold. The vessel is at present en route to Seattle from Acapulco, where she went with a cargo of coal from Moji, Japan. Before entering on the new schedule, the *Suvaric* will take a cargo of flour and farming implements to Vladivostok and Newchwang.

CARGO FOR MANILA BROUGHT.

POLICE SEARCHING WATCHMAKERS' SHOPS.

The city detectives are scouring Hongkong high and low in search of a number of silver watches which were lost in the Colony some weeks ago during trans-shipment. Yesterday Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan visited three watchmakers' establishments at 128, 154 and 59A, Queen's Road Central. A search was made and four watches, supposed to correspond in make with those lost, were seized. Three arrests were made. Several weeks ago a consignment of watches arrived in the Colony from Marseilles for trans-shipment to Manila. When the boxes arrived at their destination no less than thirty-six watches were found to be missing. The loss was called to the attention of the Maritimes in Hongkong, and the matter placed in the hands of the police. At the Police Court, to-day, the three watchmakers were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazell with being in unlawful possession of stolen property. Mr. E. J. Grist and Mr. C. F. Dixon appeared for the defence. The case was remanded. The police said to-day that no stone will be left unturned until the remainder of the watches have been recovered.

THE JAPANESE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

THREATENED TROUBLE IN CANADA.

JAPANESE CONSUL'S SIGNIFICANT WARNING.

A San Francisco message to vernacular correspondents states that the London *Times* in its issue of 17th inst. remarks that the dispatch of the United States squadron to the Pacific is nothing more than part of a policy of the U.S. Government for obtaining a vote of Congress for appropriations for the extension of the Navy and the Panama Canal operations.

Crout Okuma, who recently received an anonymous telegram from the United States asking for his views on the report of the dispatch of the U.S. battleship squadron to the Pacific, in answer to a telegram from the *New York World* to the following effect:—"The President Roosevelt has officially approved a scheme to muster a large squadron on the Pacific. Await reply in regard to the attitude of the Japanese people on the question."

Count Okuma has sent the following reply to the anonymous telegram:—"We feel very much surprised at the report that a squadron of 16 battleships is about to be sent out to the Pacific. In view of the most friendly and intimate relations which continue to exist between the two countries, I cannot believe that the United States will venture to resort to such an action as to menace Japan by force of arms. Nor can I find the existence of any factor which warrants the United States resorting to coercive measures and trying to force her demands on Japan by means of a demonstration of arms. The Japanese people hold to the principle of fair play and peace, and we would never take up arms unless compelled to do so by force of circumstances. We do not, however, hesitate to resist for the maintenance of the position of our country in the event of being menaced unjustly by force of arms, as we cannot passively endure injury to our national prestige. We are sincere in our desire to remove the fundamental cause which may be likely to disturb the friendship existing between Japan and the United States, in order to bind the two countries together more closely."

The principal cause which disturbs the friendship between the two countries is the unfair discrimination in the treatment of Japanese in the United States. This demand of the Japanese people, I believe, is righteous and fair, and is compatible with the aspirations of the United States people, who make fair-play their principle in life. I cannot find any foundation in the war rumours."

Mr. Kato, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, has also received a similar telegram from the *New York Journal* asking him to reply to the effect that in Japan no credit is placed in the report of the dispatch of the 16 battleships. At any rate, whether true or not, Mr. Kato concludes, such a matter is entirely the business of the United States, and no other country has anything to do with it.

A San Francisco message dated Saturday is to the effect that all the Japanese employed by the Army and Navy at Manila have been dis-

missed, instructions having been received from the Washington Government. It is stated that the Japanese navy is to be sent to the Pacific to the Pacific to be the first step towards the maintenance of a permanent powerful squadron on the Pacific.

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, IT IS FURTHER ADDED, IS TO SUBMIT TO CONGRESS A PROJECT TO CONSTRUCT LARGE DOCKS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The *New York Herald* (to which the Japanese statement have been cabled so freely) is apparently doing its utmost to stir up anti-Japanese feeling, publishing wild statements daily. That journal declares that the dispatch of the battleships of the Atlantic squadron to the Pacific, as decided by the President, is connected with the troubles between Japan and the United States. This does not admit of any doubt, despite all the efforts made by the Washington authorities to deny it, such denials being made for the purpose of reconciling the Japanese.

A further message to the *Asahi* states that the *Evening Post* expresses its strong disapproval of the dispatch of the squadron to the Pacific, and declares that the action may be taken by the world as a menace to Japan.

A special London message to the *Osaka* *Yomiuri* states that the London Press generally withholds comment on the news of the U.S. squadron's visit to the Pacific. The *Globe* refuses to accept the explanation of the U.S. authorities that the dispatch of the squadron has no connection with the diplomatic situation between Japan and the States, and declares that this action of the U.S. Government is tantamount to siding with the Californians and creating a menace to Japan.

A correspondent has gone to the trouble and expense of calling that the troops of the U.S. standing army and the volunteers of California opened their usual manoeuvres in the neighbourhood of San Francisco on the 5th instant, which will continue for 15 days. The general plan of the manoeuvres is a defence against invasion by a fleet of a supposed enemy.

A London message to the *Asahi* states that the U.S. Ambassador in London, speaking at a dinner given by him in honour of Independence Day, stated emphatically that the policy of the United States was only the maintenance of peace. Referring to the diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States, the Ambassador remarked that the attacks on the Japanese restaurants in San Francisco were undoubtedly a matter for regret, but he deprecated the idea that Japan and the United States which were on very friendly and intimate terms, would be involved in serious trouble on account of such a matter as that. He contradicted the statements of the *New York Herald*.

Japanese papers state that the working classes in Canada are threatening to oppose the arrival of further contingents of Japanese labourers by force of arms, if necessary. The Canadian press maintains that the supply of labour in Canada is more than sufficient, but yet more Japanese are coming into the country in large numbers. Our contemporaries observe that Japanese labourers in Hawaii have been rapidly transmuting to British Columbia, and the Japanese who have by this means entered Canadian territory are said to have reached an enormous total.

In a telegram to the Government the Japanese Consul at Vancouver states that the supply of labour in the neighbourhood of Vancouver exceeds the demand, and as numbers of Japanese labourers pass thence into the territory of the United States, it can be seen that it is very difficult for Japanese coming from Hawaii to obtain employment. The Japanese labourers in Vancouver are now placed in a very trying position in consequence of the decline of the rate of wages and also of the continued arrival of Japanese from Hawaii. The Japanese Consul expresses a fear—which is significant—that the new consignment may be led to act in such a way as to bring disgrace upon the national prestige of the Empire, owing to the great difficulty in getting a living, and the Consul says that he may be compelled to send them back. The Japanese labourers arriving at Vancouver from Hawaii of late are new immigrants, which shows that they have gone to Hawaii with the fixed object of transmuting to Canada. There are ways of proceeding direct to Canada from Japan, points out the Consul, and they may go direct if they are guaranteed employment. It is extremely unwise for emigrants to proceed to Canada via Hawaii and incurring extra expense without first obtaining information as to the situation of the labour-market in Canada. *Japan Chronicle*.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. N. Kadoorie & Co. write on 12th inst.:—"There has been a further decline in stocks during the past week, but prices are now tending to rise, and a fair business has been done."

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have not been affected by fluctuations and remain unchanged at \$680, for the old shares ex new issue, and \$577 for the new issue. The London quotation is £79 ex new issue, a £60 for the new issue. Nationals are quiet at \$51.

Marine Insurances.—Sales of Cantons have been effected at \$370, and there are further buyers at the rate. Cantons can be placed at \$770. Yangmies are steady at \$180.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have been sold and are wanted at \$88. Hongkong Fires are quiet at \$310.

Shipping.—China and Manillas are still inquired for at \$15, and Douglases at \$41. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been fixed at \$293. Indo-China have been taken off the market at \$50.

Refineries.—China sugars are in demand at \$100. Perak sugars are neglected at \$15.90. Lard is wanted at \$18.

Minings.—Chinese Engineerings have been sold and are buyers in the North at \$15.90. Rauba are wanted at \$6.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharfs can be obtained at \$78. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been dealt in at various rates from \$104 to \$100, closing with buyers. In the North, Shanghai Docks have been placed at \$115, 75 and Hongkong Wharfs at \$123.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been booked at \$144 and \$104, closing quiet at the latter rate. Humphreys Estates are obtainable at \$103. Kowloon Lands have buyers at \$15.10 ex the interim dividend of \$1.3 paid on the 9th inst. West Points are steady at \$50.

Cotton Mills.—There is no business to record in stocks under this heading. Ewos can be placed at \$164.

Miscellaneous.—There have been sales of China Bonoros at \$6 and China Light and Powers at \$5. China Providents are offering at \$9. Sales have taken place of Green Island Cements at \$174 cam div., and there are further buyers at \$177, ex the interim dividend of \$50 cent per share paid to-day. Dairy Farms can be fixed at \$15.75. Peak Tramways have again been sold at \$107.5 for the old shares and \$115 for the new shares. Hongkong Ropes are still

wanted at \$221. Somatras have improved considerably and buyers prevail in the North at \$174. Langkats have changed hands at \$11.25. Bells Asbestos have buyers at \$7. Shanghai Waterworks are in request at \$13.30, and \$12.20 for the old and new shares respectively. It is notified that the final call of £5 on the new shares will be payable on the 30th September.

The conditions of the previous week, as mentioned in our circular, have continued. Generally have maintained their position and bought further investors into the market, and the outlook appears a little more hopeful. Banks.—There has been a slight rise in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, and the old shares have sellers at \$683; the new shares are unaltered. The London rate has advanced to \$80 for the old ex new issue, and the quotation for the new remains unchanged.

A fire insurance company is in demand at \$170, without including salaries. North China can be placed at \$12.73, and Unolos are wanted at \$172. There are buyers of Yangmies at \$18.

Fire Insurances.—There are inquiries for China Fires at \$88. Hongkong Fires are offering at \$320.

Shipping.—China and Manillas have buyers at \$15. Douglases are still wanted at \$41. Indo-China are steady at \$50. Sales of Star services have taken place at \$14. The old shares have changed hands at \$15.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quoted at \$100. Perak Sugars have slightly weakened, and are on offer at \$11.90.

Minings.—There is a further weakness in Chinese Engineerings and sellers rule the market at \$15.80. Rauba continue quiet at \$6.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharfs have not fluctuated, and are all quoted at \$78. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks improved during

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

FLOODS have occurred at Kagoshima, such as have not been known in sixty years.

It is reported from trustworthy sources that the Russo-Japanese conflict is on the verge of conclusion.

Four torpedo-boats left Port Arthur on 8th inst., in view of threatened piracy at Hsuehchang.

Miss A. W. L. Moloney, A.U.S.R., arrived from England on the 20th inst., for duty at the Military Families' Hospital, Hongkong.

Lieutenant W. A. Odling, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, left the command on 18th inst., per s.s. *Chang Sing*, for Tientsin, for duty.

Captain E. L. E. Whitehead, R.G.A., will perform the duties of honorary secretary, Soldiers' Club, during the absence on leave of Captain B. S. Phillips, R.E.

The Japanese cruiser *Nanika* (Capt. H. Kubota), with Rear-Admiral C. Tamari on board, and the cruiser *Akikabumi*, Capt. J. Mano, arrived from the Pescadore last Thursday afternoon. The cruisers saluted the port at 1.30 p.m.

Indian Policeman Bahadar Singh, No. 870, was assigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this forenoon (18th inst.), on a charge of being intoxicated and unfit for duty yesterday. The charge was proved and the Court fined accused \$5, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

The two youngsters who were arrested on Sunday for breaking into a dyeing shop in Yee Woo Street, East Point, and stealing two rolls of grass cloth, under circumstances recorded in our last issue, were ordered this morning (16th inst.) to be bailed. They will also be detained in gaol for forty-eight hours.

During the severe thunder storm of this morning (17th inst.), the flagstaff at the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s wharf was struck by lightning at 10 o'clock and about a foot in length of the topmost portion of the mast damaged. Fortunately as it was raining heavily at the time no one was near the flagstaff and no casualties are recorded. The s.s. *Kinsan* was lying alongside the wharf this forenoon.

Inspector Kerr, of Tsim-tai-tai Police Station, charged a coolie before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court to-day (18th inst.), with the theft of a hundredweight of coal. The coal, which is the property of the police, was stored on the Water Police Pier at Kowloon. Last evening the accused was seen walking away with two baskets. Captain Tong, the thief, pleaded guilty to the allegation, and was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

A FRIENDLY game of water polo was played at Stonecutters' Island last Monday afternoon, between the V.R.C. and 87th Co. R.G.A. It resulted in a draw. A Water Polo League match will be played off at the V.R.C. enclosure for the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition on Thursday afternoon, 25th inst. The teams will be V.R.C. vs. R.E. "B" team, and on Friday the Corinthian Yacht "B" team, Middlesex Regiment at 5.30 p.m.

Inspector Ritchie charged a coolie named Lau Wu before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, last Tuesday, with stealing a brass plate, valued at \$4, the property of P. and O. Company. The accused admitted the charge. Police Constable 135 made the arrest. Early this morning he saw defendant slipping the plate from his position on the P. and O. wharf. A sentence of six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks was passed. Mr. E. V. D. Parr represented the complainant.

A JAPANESE named Aikichi Furukawa, who was banished from the Colony on the 14th November, 1903, after a conviction at the Police Court, returned to the Colony a month ago and during that time he has been successful in eluding the police. Detective Sergeant Morrison located him at 2 Hillside Terrace, Wanchai, last Monday. He was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, on Tuesday forenoon, with returning from banishment. Accused entered a plea of guilty. His Worship passed sentence of one year's hard labour.

MOK MUN, a sailor, employed on board the West River steamer *Chun*, died suddenly this morning (18th inst.) at West Point, under tragic circumstances. At about seven o'clock to-day Mok and two other sailors left the ship and went to a tea shop in Queen's Road West where they had some refreshment. On his way back to the ship Mok complained of feeling ill. In Wilmer Street he collapsed. Inspector Fenton sent an ambulance to the spot. Mok died on the way to hospital. The cause of death is unknown. Deceased was twenty-seven years of age.

A BREEZY fight, which would have ended, perhaps, with some cracked skulls had not the police intervened, took place early this morning (18th inst.) on the Praya Water, between the runners of rival boarding-houses. Six arrests were made. The trouble came about through the success the representatives of one boarding-house had over the other in securing lodgers. Inspector Fenton, of No. 7 Police Station, assigned the accused before Mr. G. N. Orme this morning. They were all convicted. Two were fined \$5 each, three \$10 apiece, and the other \$5. The fines were paid.

A SEVERE telegram states that the arrest of the secret delegates to The Hague has been suggested by the Korean Emperor, but in a recent conference before the Throne this procedure has been found inadequate by the Ministers who suggested that the Emperor, himself, should proceed to Japan to express an apology on the ground that the responsibility rested with him. The Emperor was greatly moved and asked the Ministers to make the best amicable settlement. There appears reason to believe that Marquis Ito is determined to take vigorous steps and that the Statesmen of Japan are supporting the Resident General.

ACTING on telegraphic advices from Penang, Detective Sergeant Wilden of the Water Police Station, boarded the steamship *Guada* last Wednesday evening and arrested a Chinaman named Yan Kam Leung, alias Hong Thiam Fae, who is wanted by the authorities of the Straits Settlements for larceny. He is alleged to have stolen \$2,000 and then sailed for Hongkong. When arrested \$7,795 was found among his luggage. He was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, on Thursday morning, on a charge of larceny within the jurisdiction of the Straits Settlements. He was remanded in police custody until the arrival of extradition papers from Singapore.

ONE of the aboriginal tribes of Formosa has surrendered, and is now acting as guide to the Japanese camphor expedition.

THE marriage arranged between the Rev. Allan Gum, Rector of Holy Trinity, Winchester, and Mrs. Jacques, of Bournemouth, widow of J. Jacques, Esq., of Shanghai, will take place quietly in July.

A MUNICIPAL and commercial celebration was held at Tokyo on 12th inst. in honour of the Franco-Japanese Agreement. Similar festivities were to take place at Kyoto on 13th inst. and at Yokohama on Sunday.

THE Emperor of Japan has recognized the value of the services given, in connexion with the Franco-Japanese agreement, by Mr. Kurino and other members of the Japanese Embassy to Paris, by granting annuities or giving higher decorations than they hitherto held.

POLICE Constable Wingard, of Yau-ma-tei Police Station, considers it cruel to carry birds, head downwards. Last Tuesday afternoon, he met Mr. Cho, a cook, residing at 1A, Fourth Lane, holding two ducks in this fashion and promptly placed him under arrest. On Wednesday morning, the cook was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme with ill-treating the ducks. He was fined \$3.

A FRIENDLY game of water polo was played last Tuesday afternoon at the V.R.C. enclosure, between the V.R.C. "B" team and R.H.K. Y.C. "B". The game was an easy win for the former team by 8 goals to nil. The V.R.C. team was far too strong for the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, and almost every man scored, owing to the weakness of the Yacht Club team.

A STREET coolie was sent to the Government Civil Hospital on the afternoon of the 18th inst. by the police, at No. 2 Station, suffering from injuries about the head, the result of being knocked down by an electric tramcar. The accident occurred about four o'clock, on the Praya East. At the time of the mishap, the coolie was running behind an eastbound car. When the corner of Albany Street was reached, the man made an attempt to cross the road, and was struck by a westbound car, which was travelling at a fairly fast rate. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the police station, where he was temporarily treated before being sent to hospital.

A TOKIO despatch of 12th inst. says:—No Tokyo newspaper has any editorial comment to-day upon the American question, though this is partly due to the fact that public attention is now chiefly occupied with the Korean affair. The Japanese Naval authorities are absolutely unmoved—indeed they are rather surprised that the American manoeuvres should have been so sensationally reported abroad, and express themselves perfectly confident of peacefulness of America's intentions. Admiral Yamamoto, in speaking at New York, expresses his conviction that in the calm waters of the Pacific, this artificial storm will pass wholly away.

An accountant named Wun Hing Wool, employed at shop at 15, Station Street South, Yau-ma-tei, was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court, last Wednesday, with refusing to pay his ricksha fare, and with assaulting the coolie. Accused left a restaurant at Yau-ma-tei at midnight on Tuesday in a more or less merry condition. He engaged a ricksha and, after driving about for over an hour, got out of the vehicle and started to enter his house. The coolie followed him for his fare. Accused struck him in the eye. Rushing down the street the coolie invoked the aid of the police and the accountant, who had discarded his coat waiting for the return of the coolie, was arrested. He pleaded guilty to both charges. Fined \$3 on the first count and ordered to pay the coolie twenty cents.

A FIGHT between a number of coolies and a boat people at West Point, last evening (16th inst.), resulted in the removal of the master of cargo-boat 1141 to hospital, suffering from a fractured skull, and the arrest of two coolies on a charge of assault. The fight, it was alleged, was brought about by the coolies ordering the cargo-boat man to shift his anchorage. This was refused, and after a quarrel, the coolies, it was stated, boarded the cargo-boat and assaulted the crew. The master of the boat was struck on the head with some blunt weapon. This morning, the accused were arraigned before Mr. Orme, at the Police Court, on charges of disorderly behaviour and assault. Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the prosecution, and the case was adjourned. The injured boatman's condition is serious, and he will not be able to leave hospital for weeks.

LAST Wednesday evening a Chinese woman, making two attempts to commit suicide in the harbour. The woman, a widow, residing in Wing Yung Street, jumped into the harbour from the Praya East and was rescued by some sampan people and taken ashore. She was taken to the police station. When asked why she attempted to take her life, the woman told Inspector Gourlay that she was tired of living. During the past week, she said, she had been looking for her sister-in-law and had not found her. She wanted to live any longer. On Thursday morning at the Police Court, she was charged before Mr. Orme with attempting suicide. The widow's brother, a motorman, employed by the Tramway Company, undertook to send his sister home and she was discharged, with a caution.

IN the Summary Jurisdiction Court last Thursday before his Honour Mr. A. W. Wise, Justice, Judge, Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared on behalf of the 15th Shing Lung firm of No. 10, Lee Yuen Street, suing the Wai Chai Tong, of No. 208, Hollywood Road. Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, appeared for the defendant. Plaintiff said he supplied firewood to the defendant on his chopped orders, to the amount of \$157.25. Defendant said that the orders were not his, the chops were forged, and he never received any firewood at all from the plaintiff. The man who forged or used the forged chops had been prosecuted at the Magistrate's Court for obtaining goods under false pretences, and sentenced to three months' hard labour. Judgment was given for defendant with costs.

Two men, Li Sun Fook, an accountant, residing at 26, High Street, West Point, and Wong Ip Sing, living at 141, Hollywood Road, were charged at the instance of Inspector Cameron, of Kowloon City Police Station, at the Police Court, last Thursday, with obtaining money under false pretences. The complainant was Foo Fook, the proprietor of a fishing shed at Kowloon City. On the 14th inst., according to his story, the accused approached him and demanded \$11.16, stating that they had been sent by Water Police to collect that sum—Crown rent. Complainant refused to pay it, whereupon the accused threatened to burn down his shed. He complained to the police and both men were arrested. Although the accused pleaded not guilty, and went so far as to attempt to establish an *alibi*, his Worship found them guilty and sentenced them to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks each.

THE total output of the three mines of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., for the week ending June 29, 1907, amounted to 25,015.27 tons, and the sales during the same period to 23,751.01 tons.

It is stated that during a recent shipment of explosives imported into Taku by the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., for the Kaiping mines, it was found that there were 1,500 catties more than appeared on the invoice. The Chinese authorities have seized the surplus explosives, and an inquiry is being made as to their intended destination.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 14th July, 1907:—

	Library	Museum
Non-Chinese.....	337	143
Chinese.....	165	2,453
Total.....	502	2,593

THE formation of new companies in Japan has much decreased of late and on the other hand the new companies which cropped up during the business boom are continually being wound up. During the three months ending last month, according to the *Asahi*, the dissolution of 70 joint stock, 135 joint stock partnerships, and 40 partnership companies with an aggregate capital of about ¥7,000,000 was registered.

H.E. TANG SHAO-YI when interviewed by a correspondent of the *Tokio Asahi*, on 8th inst., said he was determined to co-operate with Japan for the exploitation of all financial resources in order to lighten the burden of the populace. The surplus of Tls. 13,000,000 was not sufficient for the various reforms needed, and a foreign loan might be resorted to. Throughout Manchuria there will be distributed 30,000 troops.

THE sugar season in Formosa is now almost over, but the *Asahi* says, the total output has not reached 100,000,000 kins, as estimated. The total was 92,667,500 kins, showing a decrease of about 18,000,000 on the figures for last year. This decrease is due to the failure of the cane crop in consequence of a drought which prevailed during the planting season. Up to the end of last month, 92,667,500 kins of sugar had been sold.

WONG TAK, a hawk, went out bird-nesting on the hillside above Honkwan Road last Sunday afternoon. After much climbing, Wong secured a nest containing four birds. An Indian policeman saw him coming down the hillside with the nest in his hand. Wong innocently walked into the arms of the policeman, who marched him to the Central Police Station. The hawk's outing cost him \$10 at the Police Court, on Monday morning.

THE receipts of the city of Manila for the month past show an increase of P53,631 over those of the corresponding month of last year. The total receipts were P805,385. The chief increases were in the land tax, matadero fees, and the tax of the Manila Electric Railway and Light Company. Decreases were shown in municipal court fees, cleaning of vaults and the installation and repair to private sewers.

IN the Summary Court last Friday, a Chinese, landlady called as his witness to prove a debt for rent a lad about three feet nothing, who, he said, was his rent-collector. His Honour, Judge, looked at the lad and asked him how old he was. The lad said he was 18 by the Chinese computation. "I suppose you mean months," said his Honour. Plaintiff said the lad was his son, and that was why he made him rent-collector; he was about 18 years old. His Honour in giving him judgment told the plaintiff that it was ridiculous for him to have a diminutive boy like that for a rent-collector and advised him to get a man.

THE Guild of Retail Rice Dealers in Kobe has raised the price of rice to 21 sen (per *shō*) on the first class, 20.4 sen on the second class, 19.8 sen on the third class, 19.5 sen on the fourth class, and 19.1 sen on the fifth class since 14th inst. The rate of 21 sen per *shō* of rice is the highest ever known in Kobe. The rise is said to be due to the advance of the rice market in general, but it is attributed by some to the fact that some of the Kobe rice retailers are holding heavy stocks in the hope of making large profits. Some philanthropists in Hyogo, Fukuoka, and Iwakura have begun to sell at cheaper rates to the poor.

THE assistance of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company has been asked by the Philippine naval authorities in the unexpected of a number of 70-ton guns that are expiring in a few days from the United States and which are to be mounted on the new naval fortifications in Corregidor. It appears that the naval authorities have such heavy weights and as there is a desire to have the guns mounted without delay and there is not time to construct the necessary mounting apparatus, the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific company, which has machinery capable of lifting the whole island has been called in to assist Uncle Sam to make Corregidor a "tight little island" that no foreign warship on a hostile mission could pass day or night.

WHILE playing with a few school mates in Yee Woo Street, Causeway Bay, on Saturday night last, a twelve-year-old lad—Wong Kwai—was seen by a police constable, who was patrolling in Pennington Street, was knocked down by a westbound tramcar, and was playing the same trick in Pennington Street. Little Wong Kwai in attempting to evade the constable's hands, following an east-bound car. Then he made an attempt to cross the track of a westbound tram, which bowled him over. In this car were a number of persons, among them Mr. E. J. Meugens, of the Harbour Office, who went to the lad's assistance and, after bandaging his head, placed him on the car and on arrival at the "Police Station" handed his charge over to Inspector Gourlay, who despatched him to hospital. The boy is only suffering from a scalp wound and his condition is not serious.

THE following story is thus quaintly told by the *Tokio Times*:—"About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night somebody was on the point of being drowned in the canal off Hachikicho-cho. A student who happened to pass by, deftly undressed and jumping into the water rescued the person struggling. When brought to terra firma the rescued proved to be a rare beauty of blooming seventeen, Suzy by name and an adopted daughter of Dr. Kawamura of the vicinity. She had become tired of this unkind world because of the ill-treatment of her mother by adoption, and hence her rash act. But what of the brave student who pulled her out from a watery grave? He had saved her, but he quietly went to where he left his clothes; but heaven's sake! what a run away with them. Only the hakama was there. The student smilingly put it on his body and calling a Japanese ricksha rode away without telling his name."

PROCLAMATION No. 1 of 1907, declaring Hongkong to be a port of place where, as infectious or contagious disease prevails, is rescinded.

THE incorporation of the Kanagafuchi and Japan Cotton and Silk Spinning Companies has been agreed upon, and a provisional agreement has been signed between the two companies. The agreement is to be submitted to special general meetings of the shareholders of both companies on the 25th inst.

A MEETING on Saturday of the Board of Directors of the Japan Cotton Company, of Osaka, adopted a proposal to declare a dividend for the half-year just closed at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum. A proposal to establish a branch office at Bombay for the purpose of facilitating the purchase of Indian cotton was also agreed to.

At the Criminal Sessions last Friday morning, as soon as the word "guilty" fell from the lips of the foreman of the jury, the first prisoner fell into a tremble and muttered, in Hindustani, "We shall hang, we shall hang, we shall hang; while the third prisoner continued to recite prayers, as he had been doing all the morning. On hearing the sentence the fourth prisoner, a man of sixty, with his thumbs to his forehead, called out "Good-bye, my friends."

CHAN SUN, a fireman, living in Third Street, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, last Saturday, with the larceny of a pair of shoes from a shop at Bonham Street. Accused made no attempt to refute the charge. According to Su Chio, a salesman, accused boldly walked into the shop, opened the show-case, took out the pair of shoes and proceeded to leave the premises. His Worship sent him to gaol for one month and ordered him to sit in the stocks for four hours.

THE death took place early on the morning of the 18th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. R. J. Ward, at No. 43, Nakamura Bluff, Yokohama, of Mrs. Roberts, widow of General Joseph Roberts, of the U.S. Army. Mrs. Roberts, says the *Japan Herald*, came to Yokohama in 1901 with her daughter, who was later married to Mr. Ward, and since the marriage she has resided with Mr. and Mrs. Ward. Mrs. Roberts has been an invalid for several years, but the immediate cause of death was apoplexy. She was 65 years of age. The funeral was arranged to take place yesterday afternoon.

AFTER careful inquiries into the report made at No. 2 Police Station some days ago by the caretaker of a conservancy boat, to the effect that four men—the former crew—had returned to the boat on Monday afternoon last (8th inst.) and set fire to it, after having bound him to the mast, Inspector Gourlay is now firmly of opinion that the report was a bogus one. As the caretaker was engaged to attend to work on the boat at such time as a proper crew could be engaged. On Monday forenoon he went ashore, leaving a fire burning brightly in the stove. During his absence the stove was overturned and the stern of the boat was set on fire. In order to save himself the report to the police was made. It is reported that the caretaker cannot be found in the Colony and it is believed he absconded soon after making the report.

LEUNG KAI FONG, a passenger on board the steamer *Fukien*, which arrived here at three o'clock this morning (18th inst.) from Canton, received a great surprise when, on making preparations to leave the ship, he discovered that his box, containing \$35 worth of clothing, etc., had disappeared. No time was lost in instituting a search, which proved a failure. The box was not on board the ship. Regretting his loss, Leung started for home, but he took stock of every individual he saw carrying a box. As he was leaving the wharf a coolie brushed past him, carrying a box on his shoulder. Leung thought he saw the box before and seized the man. The box he later recognized as his and a policeman was called and the coolie given in custody. Ip Yau was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, to-day, with theft and the case was remanded; a plea of not guilty having been entered by the accused.

LAM WONG, a shop coolie, employed by a firm carrying on business at 114, Queen's Road Central, was arrested yesterday afternoon (12th inst.) in Jubilee Street for recklessly driving a truck and doing damage to Lo Cheung, a maid servant, residing in Gage Street. Lam and another coolie were in charge of the truck, which was loaded with merchandise. In attempting to descend the incline in Jubilee Street they lost control over the truck and it shot down the hill. Lo Cheung, who was leaving the market, after making some purchases, failed to get out of the road in time and she was knocked down, one wheel of the truck passing over her foot. The truck continued on for a short distance and came to a standstill in the surface channel. The injured woman was sent to hospital. At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. Hazeland ordered the negligent truckman to give the woman \$10 compensation, which met the case.

THE Manila *Times* of 12th inst. says:—Secretary Ito of the local Japanese consulate in Olongapo is investigating the situation of the Japanese at that place under instructions from his chief, Consul Akatsuka. The consul stated this morning that the Japanese people at Olongapo have had some difficulty among themselves and that Mr. Ito has gone there to investigate that. It is understood here that Secretary Ito's mission is to discover the cause of the discharge of the Japanese labourers at the naval station. It is reported that the commandant of the station stated he discharged the Japanese labourers because he found he could secure Chinese who would do the work and do it cheaper than the Japanese. While the report could not be confirmed, it is understood that Secretary Ito went to Olongapo to consult with the naval authorities in an effort to secure the re-employment of the Japanese labourers.

A SINGAPORE Chinaman, who returned to Hongkong a few days ago from the Straits Settlements, and resides at 38, Connaught Road Central, went to a money-changer's shop in Queen's Road Central last evening (12th inst.) to change some money. Standing at the counter of the shop, and failing to notice that a few coolies had gathered around him, the Singaporean, by name Ng Kong, extracted two Straits Settlements \$10 bills from his purse. Before he had time to turn them over to the money-changer a coolie stepped up from behind the man and, giving him to understand that "the bills were his hand and gave them to an accomplice, who ran down the road, the other coolie going in another direction. This man was pursued and captured, his accomplice escaped. To-day, the prisoner, who gave the name of Chan Tui, a fireman, residing at 9, Titi Hoang Lane, was charged with theft. He pleaded not guilty before Mr. G. N. Orme. Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the defence and the case was adjourned. Bail \$100.

THE *Asahi* refutes the apprehensions of a Franco-Japanese agreement regarding the Franco-Japanese Agreement and declares that Japan is a staunch upholder of China's territorial integrity. Her actions in this matter are perfectly consistent although she may occasionally be obliged to dispute rights of recovery. She is at all times firmly prepared for resistance should the Powers attempt to interfere.

THE tricolour was predominant in Hongkong last Sunday in honour of the 12th National Festival. From half a dozen warships in the harbour, including vessels of the British, United States, French and Chinese Navies, streams of bunting fluttered in the breeze, while the main streets also presented a goodly display of the French flag. A reception was given at the French Consulate at which representatives of the Colonial Government and the various Consulates in Hongkong attended. The river steamer *Paul Reuss* proceeded to Canton on Saturday night with a full complement of passengers anxious to view the religious, which had been arranged on an elaborate scale, on the French Concession, on the Shamen. The day passed off most successfully and the fête was adequately honoured by the French and foreign communities alike.

THE well-known case of Tarachand and Kabeeram Rihjoud vs. Pohoomal Brothers, involving 500,000 pesos, was again on trial yesterday in the Court of First Instance, reports the *Manila Cebuensis* of 18th inst. The plaintiffs claim they were partners of Pohoomal Brothers, two of whom are now dead, and that one of the brothers, Gaganmala Rihjoud, the surviving brother, who was at one time a clerk in the firm, came to Manila and started a suit in the firm to the amount of P500,000 interest in the firm to the amount of P500,000 and now asks for a division of the firm's assets of the Hongkong branch. The case has been tried in this city by six judges of the Court of First Instance. It was begun with Judge Crossfield and continued by Judges Sweeney, Araullo, Norris, Lobingier and Gilbert. A motion for a receivership was presented five times, the last being successful. Attorneys Gibbs and Gale are counsel for the plaintiffs and Attorney Southworth and Ingersoll are representing the defendants.

WHENEVER a prisoner—especially in the case of a woman—is arrested and taken to a police station an attempt is always made by a band of idlers to force their way into the charge room to find out what it is all about. Sometimes they go away peacefully, and sometimes the opposite happens. Last Sunday, one of these inquisitive bands attempted to put this game into practice at Yau-ma-tei Police Station. Sergeant Appleton, who was on charge-room duty, shoed them away, but still they pressed. When stern measures were taken and it was impressed on them that something would follow if they did not go away, the crowd realized that to force an entrance would be impossible. Collecting outside the door of the station they hooted and yelled and howled to such extent that work in the station could not be carried out. Getting his band of officers ready, Sergeant Appleton charged into the mob and made a dozen men prisoners. Not till then did the crowd melt. A trip to the back of the station resulted in the arrest of three other men, who had come to "look see." The men were locked up. At the Police Court, on Monday, twelve of the men were charged with disorderly behaviour outside the station and Mr. Hazeland fined them \$3 each. The other three were charged with trespassing. One was discharged, another fined \$1 and the third \$3.

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Philippines internal revenue bureau for the fiscal year just ended the consumption of opium has increased instead of decreasing as the result of the Commission to lessen and eventually eradicate the use of the pernicious drug in the Philippines. During the fiscal year 1906 the tax on the drug consumed was P81,424.89 while this last year shows an increase of P508,196.77, or a total of P589,621.77. The total collections for the fiscal year were P12,748,953.91 as compared with P11,356,606.70, showing an increase of no less than P1,392,347.21, or 12 per cent on the total amount. Out of this, the collections for the city of Manila amounted to P202,202.75. The main increase was from taxation on distilled spirits, copra, cedulas, opium, the land tax in the city of Manila, and the percentage tax paid to the city of Manila on its gross income. The municipal taxes collected in Manila amounted to P2,668,033 as compared with P2,465,780.40 the year previous. The San Lazaro estate also shows a very large increase owing to the increased number of pieces of the property that have been rented and to the increased rent that has been paid by the tenants during the year. The income of the estate for the fiscal year of 1906 was P16,044.10 while that for the fiscal year just ended was P62,467.37, showing an increase of P46,423.27. The apportionment of the internal revenue tax collected from all parts was as follows: To the Insular treasury P5,425,485.23; to the provincial treasuries P1,687,250.53; to the municipal treasuries P2,323,399.76. The cost of collection of this tax was at P165,302.09 or a percentage of 5.01 centavos for every peso collected.

A TOKIO dispatch of 8th inst. to the *N. C. D. News*, says:—An eminent naval authority, interviewed by a representative of the *Asahi*, said that no particular importance is to be attached to America's naval movements. They are part of a prearranged plan, due to the growth of the American navy during the past ten years, and arranged for training purposes, and for the protection of America's interests in the Pacific. The squadron is not composed entirely of battleships, but includes some cruisers. Strategically it does not concern Japan whether the squadron remains in the Atlantic, or comes to join the Pacific fleet. In a leading article the *Asahi* says that the transfer of the fleet to the Pacific is the natural sequel to President McKinley's imperialism, and to the new Republican platform, the extension of the Monroe doctrine, as America is destined permanently to remain in the Pacific. It is reported that the fleet will return to the Atlantic after a short stay, partly because there is inadequate accommodation in these waters, and also because there is no doubt of Japanese sincerity respecting the latest American territorial rights. The *Asahi* regrets that the fleet cannot visit Japan, and thus enable the Japanese to reassure the Americans of their sincerity, and also to reciprocate the hospitality shown to the Japanese fleet at Jamestown. The *Asahi* is, however, compelled to urge the abrogation of Article II of the Commercial Treaty in order to obviate further trouble at San Francisco. The other leading papers continue reluctant, which seems to imply reluctance to express any definite opinion where there is nothing concrete to go upon. But there is no denying that the general impression is unfavourable. The share market at Tokio shows a slight downward tendency to-day. *The Morning Post* (London) refers to the approval by the American Legislature of the vote for naval expansion; but the *Globe* is in the opinion that the fleet are not connected with the question between the two countries.

WEATHER FORECASTS AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast beside the Time-ball at Kowloon Point for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and a BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock	Aberdeen
Waglan	Sai Kung
Stanley	Tai Po
Cape Collinson	

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the light-houses.

W. DOHERTY, Director.
27th May, 1907.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Arrivals.
 Agallo, Ger. s.s., 1,001, Chr. Kumpel, 14th July.—Bangkok 14th July, and Swatow 15th, Rice.—S. & S. Co.
 Asia, Br. s.s., 4,975, Harry Gunkroger, 10th July.—San Francisco 11th June, Honolulu 18th, Yokohama 1st July, Kobe 3rd, Nagasaki 5th, and Shanghai 7th, Mails and Gen.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
 Austria, Aust. s.s., 4,879, A. Blaffer, 19th July.—Trieste 27th May, and Singapore 13th July, Gen.—S. W. & Co.
 Choyang, Br. s.s., 1,424, A. E. Sandback, 19th July.—Shanghai 14th July, and Swatow 18th, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
 Clara Jensen, Ger. s.s., 1,103, J. Iversen, 18th July.—Saigon 14th July, Rice, J. & Co.
 Dori, Nor. s.s., 629, J. Dawming, 19th July.—Wakamatsu (Japan) 11th July, Coal.—Wallem & Co.
 Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beetham, R.N.R., 30th June.—Vancouver (B.C.) 11th June, and Shanghai 27th, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.
 Fri, Nor. s.s., 863, C. Wagle, 15th July.—Touane 12th July, Salt.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
 Frihof, Nor. s.s., 891, O. Andersen, 16th July.—Canton 16th July, Coal.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
 Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 19th July.—Fochow 16th July, Amoy 17th, and Swatow 18th, Gen.—J. L. & Co.
 Hilary, Ger. s.s., 1,276, H. Uecker, 14th July.—Macassar 5th July, Sugar and Gen.—C. J. L.
 Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 630, E. Coreil, 17th July.—Haiphong and Hoihow 16th July, Gen.—A. K. & Co.
 Hupeh, Br. s.s., 1,304, A. Mathias, 17th July.—Hoihow 16th July, Gen.—B. & S.
 Kaga Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,906, F. E. Cope, 14th July.—Shanghai 11th July, Gen.—N. Y. K.
 Kutsang, Br. s.s., 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 16th July.—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 11th July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
 Masau Maru, Jap. s.s., 702, J. Sakurai, 17th July.—Tamsui 14th July, Gen.—O. S. K.
 Nippon, Aust. s.s., 4,015, E. Tarabochia, 18th July.—Shanghai 14th July, Ballast.—S. W. & Co.
 Numantia, Ger. s.s., 2,804, H. Feldtman, 18th July.—Portland, Or. 11th June, Flour.—P. & A. S. S. Co.
 Orland, Nor. s.s., 917, T. A. Lie, 12th July.—Hamburg 24th May, Gen.—Order.
 Pelus, Br. s.s., 4,800, W. T. Hannah, 19th July.—Shanghai 16th July, Gen.—B. & S.
 Penin, Br. s.s., 2,744, A. Dixon, 16th July.—San Francisco 18th June, Honolulu 25th, Yokohama 8th July, Kobe 9th, Nagasaki 11th, and Shanghai 14th, Mails and Gen.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
 Phannang, Ger. s.s., 1,021, F. Bucking, 17th July.—Bangkok 9th June, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.
 Prometheus, Nor. s.s., 1,023, O. Coraelensen, 14th July.—Bangkok and Swatow 13th July, Rice.—N. Y. K.
 Ragnar, Nor. s.s., 1,225, H. G. Nielsen, 6th July.—Rajang (Borneo) 3rd July, Timber.—S. W. & Co.
 Rajah, Ger. s.s., 2,018, R. Petersen, 10th July.—Bangkok 4th July, Rice and Timber.—B. & S.
 Samedon, Br. s.s., 3,322, Bailey, 18th July.—Singapore 13th July, Gen.—B. & S.
 Seiko Maru, Jap. s.s., 938, G. Nakao, 19th July.—Fochow 16th July, Gen.—O. S. K.
 Shikano Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,322, T. Sugi, 17th July.—Saigon 3rd July, Rice.—Order.
 Simongan, Dut. s.s., 1,202, T. C. Zuyderhondt, 19th July.—Samarang 7th July, and Singapore 12th, Sugar.—Yung Fat.
 Spir, Nor. s.s., 870, A. Steen, 15th July.—Bangkok 8th July, Rice and Wood.—S. W. & Co.
 Satsuma, Br. s.s., 2,690, Armstrong, 18th July.—New York 20th May, Gen.—D. & Co. Ld.
 Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, G. H. Pennefather, 17th July.—Cebu and Iloilo 13th July, Sugar and Wood.—B. & S.
 Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 1,459, L. Dawson, 14th July.—Melbourne 11th June, Sydney 20th, Thursday Island 24th, Port Darwin 3rd July, Zamboanga 8th, and Manila 14th, Gen.—B. & S.
 Tean, Br. s.s., 1,246, A. Somerville, 19th July.—Manila 16th July, Gen.—B. & S.
 Tolv, Nor. s.s., 740, V. Engen, 16th July.—Bangkok 7th July, Rice.—Wallem & Co.
 Totomi Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,412, M. Winkler, 18th July.—Mojito 14th July, Gen.—N. Y. K.
 Ujina Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,403, K. Lori, 18th July.—Mojito 12th July, Coal.—M. B. K.
 Yatsushiro, Br. s.s., 2,240, Courtney, 18th July.—Mojito 13th July, Coal.—J. M. & Co.
 Zafiro, Br. s.s., 1,619, A. Fraser, 15th July.—Manila 13th July, Hemp.—S. T. & Co.

The Ships Passed Canal.

31st May—Benvenue, China (P. & O.), P. E. Friedrich, Ernest Simon, Ahoi, Sado Maru, Sankai, Sankai Maru, Sibiri, 4th June—Glasgow, Alderney, Konang St. Rhenania, Langbank, Titan, Andrei Rickmers, 7th June—Dancalton, Diomed, Salazie, Simla, Breton-shire, Sumatra, Antiochus, 11th June—Ben-voirlich, Ambria, Prinz Ludwig, 14th June—Bayern, Denalder, Salsuma, Tonkin, Ville de la Clotat, Bingo Maru, Persia, Tamba Maru, 18th June—Glenloch, 21st June—Saxonia, Sunda, Kintuck, Marellus, 25th June—Indomeneus, Bonnouhshira, Sambla, Glauca, Denalder, Persia, Sordien, Tourane, Zle, Scharsfeld, 28th June—Formosa, Guelstau, Montrose, Kovachi Maru, Salazie, Wilk, Priam, 2nd July—Hohenstaufen, Benmohr, Inaba Maru, Poon, 5th July—Oceania, Indranit, Ajax, Palma, Tauer, Chikgo Maru, Nore, Vorwaert, 9th July—Inaba Maru, 12th July—Jyo Maru, Glenara, 16th July—Indrawadi, Glamorganshire, Kansakura Maru, Anatomi Maru, Tamba.

Arrivals at Home—31st May—Ville de la Clotat, Polyphemus, 4th June—Agamemnon, Antenor, 7th June—E. E. F. Adria, 12th July—Japan, 14th June—Savila, Salazie, 18th June—Ducalion, Indragura, Sanuki Maru, 21st June—E. B. Sutton, Dracokithra, Albanga, Rhenania, 25th June—Belgravia, Ahoi, Persia, Bayern, Sibiri, Tamba Maru, 26th July—Sumatra, 28th June—Tourane, 2nd July—Denalder, 9th July—Benglo, Brela Huel, Glenarret, Indramayo, Malacca, Senegambia, P. R. Luffold, Sphrudnik, 12th July—Formosa, 16th July—Guelstau, Hohenstaufen, 18th July—Poon, Nore.

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.
 Paul Beau..... at Kowloon Dock
 Persia..... " " "
 Taiyuan..... " " "
 Empress of India..... " " "
 Woolwich..... " " "
 Pochontas..... " " "
 Chipping..... " Cosmopolitan

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
 HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS:—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China
 Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon,
 China, Ceylon, India and the Far East
 generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition
 published for despatch by the homeward mail

The daily is recommended as more generally
 suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or
 America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate
 reports of local occurrences, and of matters
 of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best
 medium for advertising in China. It circulates
 largely among all classes of the community,
 is the largest daily newspaper and has a
 wider circulation than any journal in the Far
 East.

Special attention given to effectively display-
 ing advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting
 advertisements is similar to this, unless we are
 instructed to display the advertisement, when
 any effective style of type will be adopted.

This standard runs exactly eight lines to the
 inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages
 at each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements
 can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach
 the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than
 noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements
 will be repeated and charged for until counter-
 mandated.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European
 supervision, well turned out, free from errors,
 and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on
 application to

THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

1, Ice House Road,
 Hongkong.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,721,558	{ £1.15/- and bonus of £1 @ Ex. 2/31= } \$24.33 making \$40.80 for 1906	4 1/2 % \$68 1/2 ex n. l. \$52 1/2 new issue London 26.10/ ex new issue London 46.0/ n. issue first call \$31
Do. (new)	40,000	\$125	\$62 1/2	\$17,000,000			
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £12,735 \$300,000 }	\$71,203	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	7 1/2 % \$270 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Marine Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	£250	£50	{ £1,075,000 \$200,000 }	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 % \$270 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 185,520	{ Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex 2/10 11.16 per taal. }	6 % Tls. 7 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	{ £125,137.15/ \$817,628 \$130,287 \$15,527 \$1,000,000 \$20,449 \$7,616 }	\$1,460 4 0	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and interim of 13 1/4 for 1906 }	5 1/2 % \$770 buyers
Shanghai Insurance Association Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ £125,137.15/ \$817,628 \$130,287 \$15,527 \$1,000,000 \$20,449 \$7,616 }	\$461,467	1 1/2 for year ending 31.12. 5	6 1/2 % \$180 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$30	{ £1,000,000 \$200,000 }	\$362,980	£1 and bonus \$2 for 1905	9 1/2 % \$88
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ £1,250,000 \$250,000 }	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 1/2 % \$350 sellers
SHIPPING.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ £7,000 \$204,638 \$93,562 }	\$365	1 1/2 for 1906	6 1/2 % \$15 buyers
Hongkong & Shanghai Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ £1,000,000 \$200,000 }	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30. 1906	6 % \$41 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$15	\$15	{ £110,000 \$20,000 £144,386 £120,000 £14,000 £3,000 }	\$20,170	1 1/2 for 2nd half-year making \$2.00 for 1906	6 1/2 % \$29 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	{ £3,000 £3,000 }	£2,412	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16=\$4.69 1905	11 1/2 % Tls. 47
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ £4,372 \$1,000,000 }	Tls. 1,327	{ Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 (Pref.) and final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 3 1/2 (Ord.) for 1906 Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8. for a/c 1907. }	10 1/2 % Tls. 50 buyers 42/6 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	£1	£1	{ £5,167.14.1 \$1,000,000 }	85,355.6.10	{ 1.00 } for year ending 30.4.1907 { 50.50 }	4 % \$25
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£5	{ £10,000 \$2,000 }	\$137	1 1/2 for year ending 30.4.1907	3 1/2 % \$14 sales
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ £1,000,000 \$200,000 }	8,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 % Tls. 48
REFINERIES.							
Hongkong Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ £450,000 \$90,000 }	9,218	8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 % \$100
Hongkong Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ £1,000,000 \$200,000 }	118,895	1 1/2 for 1907	4 1/2 % Tls. 89 buyers
Hongkong Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ £1,000,000 \$200,000 }	118,895	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year end up 31.8.06	4 1/2 % Tls. 89 buyers
MINING.							
Hongkong Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £110,000 \$20,000 }	£12,546	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4 % Tls. 15.80 sellers
Hongkong Engineering and Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ £110,000 \$20,000 }	G \$909,050	Interim of 50 cents for account 1906	4 % G \$5
Hongkong Engineering and Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £110,000 \$20,000 }	£4,873	1 1/2 of 1/-=48 cents	4 % \$6
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Hongkong Dock & Engineering Co., Limited	18,000	£25	£25	{ £164,124 \$32,824 }	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.1.06	10 % \$17 1/2 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	£50	£50	{ £10,000 \$2,000 }	\$3,047	Final of 12 1/2 making \$5 for 1906	6 1/2 % \$78
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	£50	£50	{ £10,000 \$2,000 }	\$400,933	\$6 for 2nd half-year making \$12 for 1906	12 % \$100 buyers
Hongkong Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ £1,000,000 \$200,000 }	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	10 1/2 % Tls. 74 buyers
Hongkong and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ £1,000,000 \$200,000 }	Tls. 23,717	{ Final of Tls. 10 making Tls. 18 for year ending 31.12.06 on old capital }	8 % Tls. 224 sellers
Hongkong Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ £1,000,000 \$200,000 }	Tls. 12,936	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 % Tls. 212 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 \$3,000 }	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 % Tls. 103
Central Stores Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	£25	£25	{ £30,000 \$6,000 }	\$8,418	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1906	10 1/2 % \$15
Central Stores Hotel Company, Limited	30,123	£25	£25	{ £30,000 \$6,000 }	\$9,178	\$1.80 for 1906	10 1/2 % \$15
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	£50	£50	{ £64,975 \$12,995 }	371	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906	8 1/2 % \$118
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	£100	£100	{ £125,000 \$25,000 }	\$56,218	Final div. of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1906	6 1/2 % \$104
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 29,783 \$5,956 }	Tls. 3,935	Final of 6 1/2 = 10 % for 1905	12 1/2 % Tls. 13
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	£100	£100	{ £120,386 \$24,077 }	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	12 1/2 % \$80
Empire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	£10	£10	{ £50,000 \$10,000 }	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 % \$10 1/2
Hongkong Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	£50	£50	{ £1,000,000 \$200,000 }	\$1,089	\$2 1/2 for 1906	6 1/2 % \$37
Hongkong Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 869,493 \$173,896 }	61,678	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 101 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	£50	£50	{ £1,000,000 \$200,000 }	\$1,519	Final div. of \$2.10 making \$4.10 for 1906	8 1/2 % \$50
COTTON MILLS.							
Hongkong Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 \$30,000 }	64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	15 1/2 % Tls. 64 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	175,000	£10	£10	{ £175,000 \$35,000 }	\$21,660	\$1 1/2 for the year end up 31.7.06	11 % \$17 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 \$30,000 }	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	12 % Tls. 50
Hongkong Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 \$20,000 }	Tls. 31,460	Tls. 8 for 1906	9 1/2 % Tls. 64 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 \$20,000 }	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50 for 1906	15 1/2 % Tls. 55
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Hongkong German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	£100	£100	{ £100,000 \$20,000 }	\$906	\$7 for 1906	8 % \$127 buyers
Hongkong German Brewery Company, Limited	2,504	£12 1/2	£12 1/2	{ £1814 \$362.8 }	£863	1 1/2 per share for 1905	10 1/2 % \$20 buyers
Hongkong German Brewery Company, Limited	1,200	£50	£50	{ £100,000 \$20,000 }	Nil.	\$5 for 1905	10 1/2 % \$20 buyers
Hongkong German Brewery Company, Limited	60,000	£12	£12	{ £100,000 \$20,000 }	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	10 1/2 % Tls. 60 buyers
Hongkong German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000 \$10,000 }	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	15 1/2 % \$6 buyers
Hongkong German Brewery Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	{ £100,000 \$20,000 }	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 31.12.06	0 % \$5 sellers
Hongkong German Brewery Company, Limited	100,000	£10	£10	{ £100,000 \$20,000 }	\$185	80 cents for 1906	8 1/2 % \$15 sales and b.
Hongkong German Brewery Company, Limited	25,000	£7 1/2	£6	{ £100,000 \$20,000 }	\$2,555	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	9 % \$12
Hongkong German Brewery Company, Limited	400,000	£10	£10	{ £100,000 \$20,000 }	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	9 % \$12 buyers
Hongkong German Brewery Company, Limited	21,000	£20	£20	{ £186,000 \$37,200 }	\$1,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	7 % \$14 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ £100,000 \$20,000 }	12,913	1 1/2 per share for year ending 28.2.07	9 1/2 % \$24 1/2
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£25	£25	{ £105,000 \$21,000 }	4,361	Final of \$18 making \$22 for year ending 31.12.06	9 % \$22 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	£10	£10	{ £105,000 \$21,000 }	4,212	\$2.00 for year ending 31.12.06	10 1/2 % Tls. 295 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,375 }	Tls. 10,374	Second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 for a/c 1907	9 1/2 % \$10 1/2 and b.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited	25,000	£10	£10	{ £105,000 \$21,000 }	\$2,655	\$1 per sh. or per ord. fr. 1919 Oct. to 30th Apr. '07	9 1/2 % \$1.05 sales \$5 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	{ £105,000 \$21,000 }	P. 34,374	None	4 1/2 % Tls. 103 1/2
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 \$20,000 }	Tls. 7,990	{ Final of Tls. 3 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.06 }	12 1/2 % Tls. 45 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 67,323 Tls. 45,000 }	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905	12 1/2 % Tls. 80 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 45,000 Tls. 8,000 }	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	8 1/2 % Tls. 11 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 5,000 }	Tls. 7,843	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1906	12 1/2 % Tls. 270 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 85,592	Interim div. of 15/- for 1-year 1906	12 1/2 % \$22
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited	7,000	£20	£20	{ Tls. 190,000 Tls. 4,000 }	\$41,934	None	4 1/2 % Tls. 97
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited	20,000	£25	£25	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	\$214	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	6 1/2 % \$10 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 1,072	Final of 70 cents for year ending 31.5.1906	7 1/2 % \$11 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	\$349	Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	10 % \$8
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	\$752	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 % \$8
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited	90,000	£10	£10	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	\$5,482		
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited	15,000	£10	£10	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	\$182		
* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.							

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1841)

NEW SERIES No. 5516

號一十月六年三十三緒光

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907.

六拜禮

號十二月七

英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 14,559,000

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO, KOBÉ, OSAKA, NAGASAKI, LONDON, LYONS, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HOMBAY, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, PEKIN, NEWCHWANG, DALNY, PORT ARTHUR, ANTUNG, LIOYANG, MUKDEN, TIE-LING, CHANG-CHUN.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit:—

For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1907.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £ 800,000
Shortly to be increased to £ 1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £ 1,075,000
Shortly to be increased to £ 1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £ 800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED Gold \$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP Gold \$ 3,250,000
RESERVE FUND Gold \$ 3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:

60, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREEDNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business; receives Money, in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4% per annum.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

CHAS. R. SCOTT, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1907.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL, MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (L. 3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (L. 417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Chénboon, Tegal, Pecalangan, Pasoerocan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kuta-Radja (Aceh), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do, 6 do, 4% do.

Do, 3 do, 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1907.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000
Sterling Reserve \$21,000,000
Silver Reserve \$11,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Deputy Chairman.
A. Fuchs, Esq., E. Shollin, Esq.,
E. Goetz, Esq., R. Shewan, Esq.,
A. Haupt, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.,
C. R. Lenzmann, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.,
A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1907.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$1000 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Taela 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank), Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, S. Bleichroeder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Bank fuer Handel und Industrie, Robert Wachsauer & Co., Mendelssohn & Co., M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt, Jacob S. H. Stern, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln, Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED, DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY, DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907.

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital, FL. 15,000,000 (L. 1,250,000).

Subscribed Capital, FL. 10,000,000 (Paid-up).

Reserve Fund FL. 1,628,850.19 (L. 135,737).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Sub-Office—THE HAGUE.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—At Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoe, Bandoeng and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS:—At Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalangan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:

London: The Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.

Paris: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Berlin: Deutsche Bank.

Brussels: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

Vienna: Union Bank.

Rome: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the world and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum.

Do, 6 do, 4% do.

Do, 3 do, 3% do.

J. BOETJE, Manager.

Hongkong, 16, Des Voeux Road Central.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 25th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELTA	27th July	See Special Advertisements.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	NYANZA	About 31st July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	PALEA	About 2nd Aug.	Freight only.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.

Hunters English Ox Tongues, Lunch Tongues, Pressed Beef, Ox Tongues in Jelly and Paysandu Tongues.

HANDY SLICED HAMS IN TINS.

ENGLISH FRUITS IN BOTTLES
AND
DELICACIES FOR PICNICS.

FINEST CLOTTED CREAM,
27 cts., 35 cts. and 50 cts. per tin.

NEW STORES PRICE LIST

CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ASK FOR

KUPPER'S PILSENER BEER

and see that you get it.

LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE LABEL.

BEWARE OF COLOURABLE IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS,

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1907.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 21st July.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUI-AN"

will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M.

Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Lunch and Refreshments supplied on board.

Saloon, Return Fare \$4.00

" " " on the following day 5.00

" " " Single 2.00

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Children under 12 years Half-Price.

NO CHITS will be accepted and servants' passage must be paid for.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 4 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

W. E. CLARKE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.

Intimations.

One of the most prominent Medical men of China said:

"Where Bear Brand Milk is Known, the public will have no further complaint as to their milk supply."

For Sale at

THE SAVOY,

in Queen's Road Central and at their Branch Store in Kowloon.

THE MUTUAL STORES,

and all its BRANCHES.

WATSON & CO., LD.,

and the Agents—

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1907.



THE CITY OF PARIS,

PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS.

2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

HATS, SHOES, BLOUSES, DRESSES, ROBES, RIBBONS, LACES, &c. &c.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1907.

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout American).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels, and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the Colony.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.

HOT and COLD WATER throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (if required).

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1906.

THE

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND

MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,000,000.)

Undertakes and Executes

THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

ATTORNEY, &c., &c.,

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907.

GRAND OPENING

OF

ARTS EXHIBITION.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

CANTON NAM-KEUNG PUBLIC

COLLEGE,

there will be opened to the public at

37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(three doors above Supreme Court),

on

WEDNESDAY, 15th May, 1907,

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF

EXQUISITE ART TREASURES,

Comprising—

PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, CARVINGS,

TAPESTRY, ARTISTIC MARBLE

and BRONZE BUSTS and STATUARY,

ANCIENT ARMOUR and IMPLEMENTS

OF WAR, FRENCH and VENETIAN

WARES, Beautiful Articles of Decorative

Furniture including a Bedroom Suite in Crystal and a Handsome Roman Chair from the Vatican, Rare Carvings, Brics-a-Bracs, Bronzes and other specimens of Art collected by connoisseurs in Art from many parts of the world to the order of the Exhibition.

A nominal fee of FIFTY CENTS will be charged for admission, the net proceeds of which will be devoted to the Educational Funds of the CANTON NAM-KEUNG PUBLIC COLLEGE.

Doors opened from 12 noon to 5 P.M., and 7 to 10 P.M.

Tickets may be had at Entrance.

Adults 25 cents.

Children 15 "

Soldiers in uniform 15 "

T. H. TAI, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1907.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAN," 3,363 tons..... Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 3,338 "..... W. A. Valentine.
 "FATSHAN," 3,260 "..... C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 "..... B. Branch.
 "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 "..... R. D. Thomas.

Departure from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
 The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5.30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,651 tons..... Captain E. H. Grainger.
 "SUI-TAI," 1,651 "..... G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.
 On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.
 The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 219 tons..... Captain T. Hamlin.
 Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30 A.M.
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons..... Captain J. Willox.
 "NANNING," 569 "..... Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 13th July, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
 S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
 Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
 Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
 The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).
 Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Parquet & Co.
 For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO. HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS.
 The steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIKING, TAKING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip.....\$30
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.
 For further information, apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS,
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS ..	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN	Second half July
TJIMAH ..	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN	Second half July
TJIKINI ..	JAPAN	Second half July	JAVA PORTS	Second half July
TJILWONG ..	JAVA	First half Aug.	JAPAN	First half Aug.
TJILATJAP ..	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.
TJIPANAS ..	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
 Hongkong, 9th July, 1907.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
 THE LATEST METHOD
 of the
 AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY
 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
 From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
 Hongkong, 16th April, 1907.

TSIN TING,
 LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
 STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.
 REASONABLE FEE.
 Consultation Free.
 Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 38.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.
 Messrs. Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. von Senden	About FRIDAY, 26th July, 1907.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	About SUNDAY, 29th July, 1907.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, and BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. C. Woltemas	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 31st July, 1907.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ REGENT LUTHPOLD" Capt. H. Kirchner	about WEDNESDAY, 31st July, 1907.
MANILA, SAMARAI, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. von Senden	THURSDAY, Noon, 15th Aug, 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

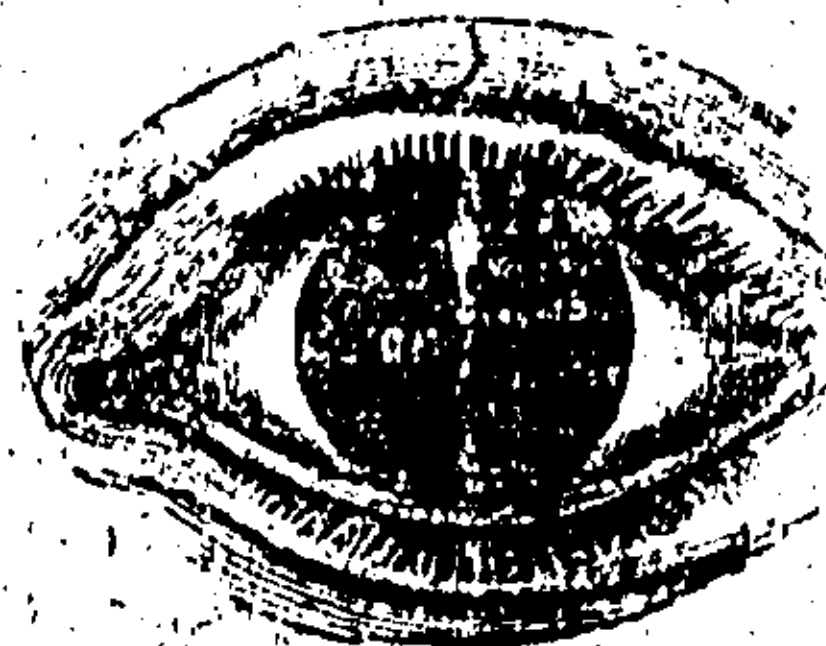
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

Intimation.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
 Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight."—(reg.)
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street, 566, Nanking Road.
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

Hotel.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMKUN),
 SHAMKUN, CANTON,
 ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.
 H. HAYNES,
 Manager.

MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO),
 MACAO, CHINA,
 IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.
 Capt. T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.,
 Manager.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor.

SIR HENRY "C.B." MAY MARRY AGAIN.

RUMOUR SAYS PREMIER CONTEMPLATES MATRIMONY WITH NURSE OF HIS LATE WIFE.

According to rumour, with ever wagging tongue, the people of Great Britain are on the eve of a great social sensation and the voice of indignation, if not of righteousness, will be loud in the land.

A graceful and pathetic myth has grown up in the imagination of many persons in Great Britain and Ireland according to which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, like Gladstone before him, saw that Erin, with eyes suffused with tears, was a prostrate damsel, and like a true paladin of politics was moved to espouse her cause at an enormous sacrifice of self-interest.

The prime minister has certainly coquetted with Ireland, but, according to whispers in political circles, he has more serious intentions on another damsel. The matter is freely talked about in the lobby of the house of commons and in political clubs, but so far the only reference to it in cold type has been in the Liverpool Courier, which says:

"A popular and exalted light of the liberal party and a right honourable gentleman, as prominent in their councils as in the government, is about to re-enter the blessed estate of matrimony under quite romantic circumstances. In order to obviate what might be a very general deduction by outsiders, it should be stated that the gentleman in question is well advanced in years."

Lady Campbell-Bannerman died last August at Marlborough. It is said that the woman who nursed her through her long illness will be the second wife of the premier, who is now seventy-one years of age.

In political inner circles it is being referred to in a shocked tone, in an indignant tone and in a sorrowful tone. Peasimistic radicals of light and leading are saying that the marriage will shatter the liberal party, and that "C.B." will be "banished" to the house of lords.

If so, the irony of fate has never been more caustic. It looks as if Great Britain was about to experience a fresh illustration of what Lord Beaconsfield said that "The most vicious of all imaginable sights is the British public in one of its fits of indignant righteousness."

FIGHTING A DREADFUL DISEASE.

THE STUDENTS OF TUBERCULOSIS WILL GATHER AT WASHINGTON NEXT YEAR.

Tuberculosis is the most widespread and most dangerous of human diseases. No other disease destroys so many human lives. It is only within quite recent years that medical men have felt that they had any real grasp of the nature of this dread disease, its causes, or the best methods of treatment or prevention. It has been considered as incurable and, perhaps, is so still considered. At any rate, physicians now know that the problem of cure involves learning how to destroy living parasitic organisms within the human body without at the same time killing the patient. Very naturally, when the bacilli which caused some other diseases had been discovered the medical world began an eager search for the bacillus of tuberculosis and in due time it was found, and it is now one of the best known as it is the most common of all destructive bacilli.

Many of the most eminent scientific men of the world have been for years devoting every energy to the discovery of effective methods of dealing with this disease, and from time to time these investigators assemble at the capital of some country to learn from each other what progress has been made. The last international congress on tuberculosis met at Paris in 1905. The next meeting will be in Washington in September, 1908. These international gatherings increase both in attendance and in interest with each meeting as more and more is learned and the solution of the problem seems nearer. The coming meeting at Washington will convene under the invitation of the executive branch of the United States Government and be semi-official in its character. The work of preparation has already begun. The committee of arrangements has opened permanent headquarters in Washington and probably every state medical society in the country has organized a co-operating committee. More than \$100,000 will be expended in preparation.

While this assemblage will be noteworthy as a gathering of many of the most eminent scientists of the world and the papers and discussions will be of the utmost interest and value to the medical profession, the meeting is intended to be made much more than that. It is hoped to make it an important popular gathering. It is not likely that physicians will even be able to greatly reduce the ravages of tuberculosis. The people must cure themselves, and above all must protect themselves. More important than anything else is the general diffusion of knowledge as to the surest methods of protection. The germs of tuberculosis seem to be everywhere. Were it not that they do not easily effect lodgment and live in the healthy human body it would seem that none of us could be alive. There is probably no human being who does not frequently inhale these germs, so deadly if they once get established in the body. And yet most of us escape the disease. The hope of these workers is to enable more to escape it, and if possible, all.

A great feature of these meetings, and probably the cause of the greater part of the expense of preparation, is a tuberculosis exposition labelled and arranged not merely for the benefit of the medical profession but for all who can be induced to visit it. It is the great means of arousing popular interest and diffusing that information which will most surely arouse to the necessity of self-protection, its possibility and the means. The best methods of treatment will, of course, be a most prominent topic. There is a growing feeling that tuberculosis is not neces-

sarily fatal if taken in time, and that, while medicines may play but a very subordinate part in the process, ways of living may be adopted which check the disease.

Those who are not of the medical profession know comparatively little of what has been done toward combating tuberculosis and the progress which has been made. It is said that some of the greatest successes have been achieved by South American investigators—much more in that continent than here. The veterinarians also have been notable contributors. The California State Medical Society is actively interested in preparing an exhibit from this State, and those interested can learn particulars by addressing Dr. Philip Mills Jones, 2,210 Jackson street, in this city.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

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Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

DEATH.

At the Government Civil Hospital, BRATRICE
TERESA KENNEDY, aged 58.
Funeral will pass the Monument at 8.30 a.m.
to-morrow (Sunday).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

Major Chapman, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, is to be complimented on the steady increase of the force under his command. In the report to the 31st March last just published the total strength of the Corps is given as 290, being an addition of sixteen members over the total for the preceding year. Satisfactory as this increase is, Major Chapman is confident that, now that the new Headquarters have been completed, the total will increase during the next year, particularly, if the new infantry company, which has been discussed, is started. Another gratifying feature of the report is that the establishment of the Mounted Troop was raised in July of last year to 43, viz., 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 40 troopers. The Reserve Association is becoming increasingly popular with the senior residents of the Colony; for it had on 31st March, 1907, a membership of 248, an increase of 18 during the past twelve months. The members have carried out a large amount of rifle practice throughout the year at the King's Park Range, Kowloon, which is more accessible than the Volunteer Range at Tai Hang, and at the Peak Range which has been recently opened. After reviewing the work of the year as regards gun practice, musketry course, camps of instruction and competitions, the Commandant records the gratifying facts that a semaphore signalling class was formed during the summer months. On February 6th, 1907, the Corps had the honour of parading and lining the streets on the occasion of the arrival of H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, Inspector General of the Forces. The Troop furnished an escort. A small Cadet Corps was started in May, 1906, with boys from the Victoria British School; there are now 11 members. They are instructed in squad drill and semaphore signalling. They attended camp and many of them have already proved themselves very efficient signallers. It is hoped that their numbers will soon increase. The new Volunteer Headquarters were opened on December 15th, 1906. The building has been paid for out of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps Fund with the addition of a sum of \$5,000 from the Government. All the rooms have been well furnished and the officers' and sergeants' mess rooms and the billiard room have been completely fitted up out of private funds at no cost to the Government. The building has already proved very popular and the Commandant personally feels very pleased that it should have been opened before the departure of Major Pritchard, who

made a great point of the necessity of suitable headquarters ever since his arrival in the Colony. Major Chapman is convinced that this will tend to make volunteering more popular and trusts that the numbers will increase: the separate messes for officers, sergeants and rank and file should also improve the discipline of the Corps. A sub-target machine was requisitioned from England, subject to the approval of the War Office, but the purchase of the apparatus has been postponed until the merits of similar cheaper devices now being tested have been ascertained. The great expense of building and furnishing the Headquarters has prevented the men being supplied with winter clothing. Major Chapman considers, however, that khaki is not sufficient for them and he hopes funds will now be available to enable him to submit indents for warm clothing to be taken in to wear next winter—a hope which, we feel sure, will not be met by disappointment.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The medical staff quarters at High Street are to be extended.

The Cape Collinson Light will be 4th order and not 3rd order as stated in a harbour notice last week.

Mr. J. F. Miller has been appointed to be a surveyor of boilers of unlicensed steamships under 60 tons burden.

CAPTAIN R. H. F. McCulloch, D.S.O., Royal Garrison Artillery, arrived in the Command on 17th inst., per s.s. *Sundri* from Home, on posting to the District Staff.

The Orders by the Major General Commanding the Troops to-day contains the following notice:—Found on the beach at Stonecutters a pair of child's sandals. Apply office of D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Head Quarters, Victoria Barracks.

A BATCH of 52 disorderly youths, all between 15 and 22 years of age, were caught by the H.K. police in various parts of the district on the 7th inst. Of this number six are stated to have been severely punished, the remainder having been subsequently released after a reprimand had been administered.

Two farmers, Chau King and Ho Suk Tung, were charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Police Court, this morning, with being found on board the steamer *Manila* with the intention of obtaining a passage to Australia without the permission of the master. They were fined \$500 each, with the alternative of four months' hard labour.

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

FIRST ROUND.

There was again a large number of spectators gathered at the V.R.C. enclosure yesterday afternoon to witness a couple of interesting matches, in connection with the Polo Shield competition.

V.R.C. "H" TEAM VS. R.H.K.Y.C. This match was first played and ended in a very easy victory for the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. In the first half Beattie and Linton scored the first two goals. The second half proved very exciting and there was a wild scramble for the ball. Biden went so far as to forget himself and scored a goal with both hands right in front of the goal which caused a lot of merriment. The score was disallowed by the Referee. Then the V.R.C. team were allowed a free throw, but it did not take Carpenter long to bring the ball back from the other side of the bath. During this time there was nobody marking him, and he succeeded in scoring the third and last goal. Thus the game ended in a win for the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club by 3 goals to nil.

The V.R.C. men made a disappointing show, and if the Yacht Club men kept a bit cooler, they might no doubt have scored twice as many goals as they did. The teams were as follows:—V.R.C. "B" Team:—F. Rosa, A. J. V. Ribeiro, J. M. Lopes, C. A. Rodrigues, L. Le Breton, E. M. O. Remedios and J. W. Bains.

R.H.K.Y.C.:—F. Biden, G. G. Franklin, R. W. Lester, E. W. Carpenter, R. B. Beattie, J. W. Wishart and Linton.

CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB VS. MIDDLESEX "B" TEAM.

This proved to be a very easy win for the Corinthian Yacht Club. In the first half they started off with six goals to their credit and netted another five in the second half, and the game ended in a win for the former team by 11 goals to nil. The score would have been greatly increased, but for the splendid keeping of the goal by Private Reddell. Wicheil, Humphreys, Cooke and Miller were the scorers for the Corinthian Yacht Club.

The teams were as follows:—C. Y. C.:—R. C. Wicheil, E. Humphreys, C. Humphreys, C. J. Cooke, J. Miller, E. Scriven and J. Forbes.

Middlesex "B" team:—Private Reddell, Private Warner, Cp. Duncan, Private Moss, Cp. Perkins, Private Wersley and Private Cooper.

So far the fixture for the Second Round is: 87th Co., R.G.A. vs. V. R. C. "B" team on Wednesday, the 24th, and the Corinthian Yacht Club vs. Royal Hongkong Yacht Club on Friday, 26th inst.

COMPETITION TABLE.

Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
V. R. C. "A"	1	0	0	3
87th Co., R. G. A.	1	0	0	3
R. H. K. Y. C.	1	0	0	3
Corinthian Y. C.	1	0	0	3
R. E. "A"	1	0	0	3
R. E. "B"	1	0	0	3
V. R. C. "B"	1	0	0	3
Middlesex "B"	1	0	0	3

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

PIRACIES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 19th July.
A case of piracy attended by murder was reported yesterday to the Nankai Magistrate. On the 8th inst., a cargo boat fully laden with goods belonging to a firm in Fatsan was attacked by a gang of sea robbers when passing in the vicinity of Tung Po in the district of Punyu. The pirates held up the owner of the boat, and murdered him, throwing the corpse overboard into the river. The booty carried away is estimated at about three thousand dollars.

A junk plying between Fatsan and Kwan-shan in the district of Saichu was, on the 17th inst., pirated when bearing Lung King. Upon the owner of the junk reporting the case, at a guard station close at hand, only three soldiers could be found there and these gave chase, but the robbers had already disappeared.

SHUM AGAIN.

H. E. Viceroy Shum has forwarded another memorial tendering his resignation from the viceroyalty of the Liang Kwang Provinces. His resignation has again been refused, but another fifteen days' leave has been granted him to recuperate his health before proceeding South.

H. E. Viceroy Shum's proposal for the floating of a loan of 15,000,000 for the carrying on of the administration of the Liang Kwang Provinces, and for the suppression of gambling in the two provinces, which had been sanctioned by the Throne, through the recommendation of the Ministry of Finance (Tuchihpa) at Peking, has now been cancelled owing to the denunciation of H. E. Shum by a censor.

A Shanghai telegram, of the 18th inst., states that a number of H. E. Shum's suite will leave that port for Canton to-day, the 19th inst.

The people of Canton have been exceedingly anxious for the arrival of H. E. Viceroy Shum at Canton; while on the other hand, H. E. has also been greatly concerned on account of the shortness of funds in the Liang Kwang Provinces for the carrying on of the administration. It is reported that a certain Chinese millionaire in the Straits Settlements has communicated with H. E. expressing his willingness to assist H. E. in carrying out the necessary reforms with funds to the extent of from two to three million dollars.

BANNERMAN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Canton Tartar General and the two Lieutenant Tartar Generals, a short time ago, signed a joint petition to the Central Government for authority to appropriate a certain sum of money from the funds of the Canton-Bannerman's Treasury for the establishment of an industrial institution, in which only Bannerman students will be admitted. A reply has now been received from Peking stating that the Throne has granted their request.

CHEAP RICE.

Telegraphic advices have been received from Hongkong by the principal Rice Disposal Depot to the effect that the price of rice in Annam has recently gone up from 20 to 30 cents per bag. This Bureau has informed the Kwangchow Prefect of the above fact and also requested him to devise means to obtain more funds towards the purchase of rice for cheap disposal. Since the commencement of the disposal of cheap rice to the general public, several hundred thousands of dollars have been absorbed in the beneficent scheme, and the Bureau is now in urgent need of funds to continue the work. The Kwangchow Prefect has consented to take a certain sum of money from the revenue derived from the gambling farms towards this cause.

VILLAGE ROBBERY.

On the 13th inst., a number of robbers attacked the Luog Ye Village, in the district of Hekshan, and ransacked over ten houses carrying away a large quantity of booty. The matter has since been reported to the authorities.

EAST ASIATIC CO'S COMPROMISE.

It is reported that the East Asiatic Trading Company of Canton has charged their comrade, Wong Hui-poo, at the Nankai Magistrate for alleged embezzlement, and, as a consequence, the residence of Wong in To Street, in the western suburb has been sealed up by orders of the authorities.

APPOINTMENT.

Expectant prefect Wu Tsang-yuen who has been sent to Canton for duty by H. E. Viceroy Shum has arrived here, and H. E. Acting Viceroy Wu appointed him as secretary at the viceregal yamen.

YUMCHOW AND LIMCHOW.

The districts around Yumchow and Limchow are reported to be now in a peaceful state and H. E. the Acting Viceroy has sent several weiyuans to those places to help on the re-organisation work and to bring about local self-government there.

CLAN FIGHTS.

A serious clan fight has been going on for the past few days at Tong Tau, in the district of Nankai, between the clans Leung and Chan and the clans Cheung and Pun, and yesterday weiyuans with troops sent by the Magistrate of Nankai and the Brigadier-General of Kwangchow proceeded to the scene to settle the differences and to bring about peace.

WONGSHA-KWONG TSUN RAILWAY.

The Hankow-Canton Railway Company has written the Authorities announcing the opening of the first section of the railway line from Wongsha to Kong Tsun, and informing them that the official opening ceremony will not be performed until the arrival of the first class carriages, when all officials will be invited to be present.

THE Gazette contains an Order of His Majesty in Council giving effect to a Treaty of Extradition between Great Britain and Peru which was concluded on the 26th of January, 1904, and ratified at Lima on the 30th of November, 1906.

VOLUNTEER TROOP.

CAMP IN NEW TERRITORIES.

The report of Lieut. C. H. Ross, commanding Hongkong Volunteer Corps, on the Volunteer Troop Camp in New Territories, for last year reads:—

In accordance with your request, I now give you a short report on our camp, held near Sheung Shui in the New Territories from the 22nd to the 27th December.

I endeavoured, as far as possible, to follow the lines indicated in your note of the 17th December, but I regret that owing to the rainy weather and consequent heavy mist which overhung the hills for three out of the four days at my disposal, it was not feasible to pick up points which would make good signalling stations to link up the telephone stations or replace them.

The accompanying map (which please return) shows marked in red the roads and paths either ridden or walked over by sections of the Troop. Generally speaking the country paths, owing to their narrowness and to the prevalence of cobble stones, are not well suited for large and shod China ponies such as we ride. We had many falls (none however serious) owing to ponies slipping on the cobble or off the narrow stone bridges and high bunds, and though possibly with more practice and without shoes, our ponies would become accustomed to such work, there is no doubt that the small local "fat" of about 11 hands in height, and accustomed to go about unshod, is better suited for the country in question.

We visited the following telephone stations:—Sheung Shui, Taku Ling (Kong-Tau-Ha), Shau-Tu-Kok, Tai-Po, San-Tin, Au-Tau, and Ping-Shan, and followed the line of wires, most of which, however, were down or in bad order, presumably the result of the late typhoon.

The Sam Chun River was followed, partly on foot, partly on ponies, and partly by boat, from its sources to its mouth. Several fordable points were discovered between Lo-fu ferry and Kong Tau Ha, though possibly at high water these might not be available. Above the last named place the river is fordable at most places. Below Lo-fu ferry no fordable places were found, but the river could be crossed by ponies at several points with a short swim. The Kong-Tau-Ha, Fanling, and Kam Tin Valleys, were visited and well explored. Castle Peak and Shap-Hat-Heung Valleys being well known to most of our men, were merely crossed en route to the Aitau and Ping Shan Police Stations.

I enclose one or two of the reports handed in by members of the Troop after riding over some of this country, which will illustrate the style of work we performed and the interest taken therein.

Our camp was pleasantly situated on flat ground at the base of the hill about 1 mile north of Ho Sheung Heung and 1½ north-west of Sheung Shui. A good stream of water flowing direct from the mountain passed the site, the soil was sandy in nature and therefore despite the heavy rain we suffered little or no discomfort. Only two tents collapsed owing to the high wind: (in connection I would remark that only four pegs were issued for each side of the 80 lbs. tents, instead of eight which are certainly requisite in sandy soil such as is found in the Fanling Valley).

Twenty members of the Troop, (out of a total available strength in the Colony of thirty-three), attended the Camp, with twenty-two ponies. All grooming, cleaning, of saddlery and equipment was performed by the men themselves, four mules only being present, one to look after the two ponies, one in charge of fodder and two to bleed up the stables. A Chinese farrier also attended, and had to reshoe no less than six ponies, notwithstanding that all had been freshly shod within two days of starting for the camp. The granite nature of the Tai-po road is very hard on ponies' shoes, and wears them down to the thickness almost of paper in a very short time.

Some of the ponies covered as much as 100 miles during our five days of absence from Hongkong, two only returned slightly lame, one caused by a fall from a stone bridge. There were no cases of sore backs.

Our saddles and new rifle buckets (carried under the right leg) were a great success, but many of our bridles and head stalls were found to be quite rotten, the leather having perished and consequently breaking with the least strain. We had very little trouble in transporting our ponies across the harbour, but I would recommend that a good broad gangway be supplied to connect the lighter with the shore, the planks at present in use are too narrow as ponies are apt to slip off them.

It would be a great convenience if some arrangement could be made with the 'tar' Ferry Company to carry ponies across the Harbour in their ferry boats, and if such means of transport was available it would permit of Troop visiting the New Territories with greater frequency.

In conclusion, I think I may say that the camp was a success in every way, the members of the Troop thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and obtained much useful knowledge of the New Territories.

All responded loyally to every call made upon them, and every man had his fair share of night sentry work.

A SYDNEY paper says:—A Civil Service is a necessary institution for the administration of a State, and when the public in some such democratically-governed State as New South Wales become more than ordinarily angry with its Civil service this is because that service forgets in some more glaring way than usual that it is the servants of the public, and that the public does not exist merely for its benefit, and to pay salaries to its members. The recent disturbance in China might, however, warn Civil servants in countries other than China of the danger to themselves of having the kind of government which they desire, when the official or Civil servant wants, as the saying has it, "to run the country."

THE JAPANESE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

SPEECH BY SAN FRANCISCO CONSUL.

A NAVAL AUTHORITY ON THE U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

The Japan Foreign Trade Society, of Tokyo, held a regular general meeting on Saturday (6th inst.) for the purpose of considering the Japanese question in America. This meeting was convened some days prior to the date originally fixed.

Mr. Uyeno, Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco, was a prominent speaker. Mr. Uyeno referred to the conditions of the Japanese in the Pacific city, and said that there were now 30 hotels, 32 Japanese-style restaurants and 17 foreign-style restaurants conducted by Japanese. There were no Japanese restaurants in the city conducted in European style before the earthquake. When the limits of the sphere of business of the Japanese and white people were destroyed by the earthquake disaster, the Japanese ventured to set their hands on the restaurant business, and their boycott ensued last year, being revived recently when the restaurants were attacked by rowdies. In the past 20 years the Japanese have opened new branches of business, gradually extending their trade, and whenever an opportunity arose, the white men did not fail to avail themselves of it for the purpose of disturbing the Japanese business. Mr. Schmitz, the late Mayor of San Francisco, who was prejudiced against the Japanese labourers, had been dismissed and was now in prison, so that the influence of the labour party in San Francisco might not continue to be influential much longer. The anti-Japanese movement in San Francisco was of only a sporadic nature, concluded Mr. Uyeno, and among the upper classes of the city great sympathy was expressed with the Japanese, the same as in the Eastern States.

A Tokyo dispatch to the *Asahi* credits a statement to a certain authority on naval matters, relating to the dispatch of a strong American squadron to the Pacific. In the opinion of this authority the news is not of such an important nature as is generally considered by the Japanese public. He points out that the U.S. Government has changed its policy during the past ten years, now attaching importance to its naval force. The U.S. Government has been turning its energies to the construction of war-ships and promoting other branches of naval work. The U.S. Navy, which occupied fifth or sixth rank in the list of navies of the world ten years ago, now stands in the second rank. All these new war-ships have been built on the Atlantic coast, and it is only natural that they should be distributed in other directions, as they increase in numbers, and there is therefore nothing surprising in the movement of the U.S. squadron. Its daily significance is that it shows that the navy is in training, as declared by President Roosevelt. The situation of Alaska and the Pacific coast generally, with Hawaii and the Philippines, demands the reinforcement of the U.S. naval force on the Pacific, and the U.S. Government has been forced to send the squadron in response to this demand. It is a mistake to associate the dispatch of the squadron with the diplomatic situation between Japan and the United States, or to it as a demonstration against Japan.

The report that the squadron is composed of 16 battleships is regarded by this authority as incredible. He refuses to believe that the U.S. naval authorities would detach 16 battleships from the Atlantic Squadron. Moreover, a cruise of such a long distance could hardly be accomplished by a squadron composed exclusively of battleships. In his opinion, the squadron is composed of 16 war ships of different descriptions. Speaking from a strategic point of view, this authority remarks that the presence on the Pacific or Atlantic of the squadron about to be sent to the Pacific makes no difference to Japan. If the movement of the squadron has any strategic significance, 16 war-ships cannot be adequate for the purpose; at least 20 or 30 ships would be required. The departure of this fleet for the Pacific, therefore, is of no important significance from a strategic point of view. It is evident that the U. S. Government has no intention in sending out the squadron of making a demonstration against Japan. The authority quoted refuses to accept the report that the squadron will remain on the Pacific only a few months. He is inclined to think that the squadron will join the Pacific fleet permanently.

Mr. Ishii, Director of the Commercial Bureau in the Foreign Office, has been instructed to visit the United States and Canada. We believe that his mission to America is to report on the condition of the Japanese emigrants, and the general situation as regards Japanese residents.—*Japan Chronicle*.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday at 4.15 p.m. Among the items in the orders of the day are:—

Report of the committee relative to the Cemetery Bye-laws.

Report by the Committee relative to a copy of the Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation Bye-laws.

Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Colony of Hongkong.

Further application for exemption from the requirements of Section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903, in respect of No. 113 Wing Lok Street and No. 320 Der Yee Road Central.

Further correspondence relative to a modification of the requirements of Section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903, in respect of No. 173 Wing Lok Street.

Correspondence relative to latrines in backyards.

Application for permission to dump the City refuse during bad weather in Chin Wan Bay.

Application for permission to build a small cement trough original in the Hongkong Club grounds.

LECTURE ON SANITATION.

MR. HO-KOM TONG ADDRESSES LARGE CHINESE AUDIENCE.

The third of the series of lectures on the Sanitary Laws of Hongkong, for the benefit of the Chinese community, was delivered at the Chinese Theatre by Mr. Ho Kom Tong this afternoon. There were about fifteen hundred persons present, 300 of whom being Chinese ladies. The Registrar General, the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, took the chair. Mr. Hutchison, assistant Registrar General, was also present, and another European gentleman. Mr. Brewin introduced the lecturer as a matter of form since Mr. Ho Kom Tong was widely known among the Chinese in the Colony. The Registrar General said Mr. Ho would speak in continuation of the series of lectures which had been delivered by Mr. Lau Chu Pak and Mr. Fung Wa Chua. Mr. Ho Kom Tong then began to address the large audience, who followed his remarks with much attention and keen appreciation, as evidenced by the frequent applause which addressed elicited. The lecturer, who spoke for quite three quarters of an hour, emphasised on the evils of dumping dead bodies into the streets and enjoined upon his numerous listeners to avail themselves more freely of the benefits of the free district dispensaries which had been established primarily for the benefit of the poor. The speaker then referred in more or less detail to the provisions of the Sanitary Laws extant in Hongkong, by obedience to which the Chinese were certain to secure greater immunity from epidemic diseases and ensure for themselves and their neighbours better and more healthful surroundings. He concluded a forcible address with a song which embodied in verse the more salient points of the lecture. The song, rendered as it was in inimitable style, thoroughly captivated the audience; it was received with loud applause and prolonged cheers. Printed copies of the song were then distributed to the audience, the gentler sex exhibiting unwonted interest in securing copies of it.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Poon Yau Chun proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Brewin for presiding, and to Mr. Ho Kom Tong for his interesting and instructive lecture. This terminated the proceedings.

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st July.

	1906.	1907.
Tytam.....	13' 8" below overflow	0' 11" above overflow
Byewash.....	23' 6" below overflow	0' 1" above overflow
Pokfulum.....	0' 6" below overflow	0' 1" above overflow
Wong-nei-chong	25' 2" below overflow	1' 11" below overflow
STORAGE GALLONS.	1906.	1907.
Tytam.....	278,470,000	384,800,000
Byewash.....	1,269,000	21,366,000
Pokfulum.....	64,920,000	66,000,000
Wong-nei-chong	6,548,000	27,620,000
Total.....	351,207,000	500,886,000

Consumption of water in the City of Victoria and Hill District during the month of June, 1906.

Consumption.....113,695,000 137,731,000 gallons

Estimated population.....233,700 205,110

Consumption per head per day.....16.2 21.5 gallons

Rider Mains in operation during the whole of June, 1906, in the Central and Northern District and constant supply in all other districts. Constant supply throughout entire city during the whole of June, 1907.

Consumption of water in Kowloon Peninsula during the month of June, 1906.

Consumption.....15,694,000 19,849,000 gallons

Estimated population.....79,650 78,500

Consumption per head per day.....6.6 8.4 gallons

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

THE FORMOSAN LOTTERY CASE.

EVIDENCE AT OSAKA.

The *Japan Chronicle* of 10th inst. reports:—On Monday judgment was delivered in the Osaka Chihō Saibansho in the charge of violation of the Lottery Regulation act inst. Wada Sentaro, an Osaka merchant, and three others. It will be remembered that a few months ago these men drew the first prize of ¥100,000 in the Formosan lottery, and a great sensation was made on account of a dispute which arose among them, and the subsequent legal proceedings.

By the judgment on Monday Wada was acquitted, as he had surrendered to the police, confessing his offence. The three other men were each sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with labour, and a fine of ¥5. The execution of the judgment was postponed for two years. The prize won (¥) by them was confiscated by the Court. All four men gave notice to appeal.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Aradon Apur*) 21st inst.
French (*Silvestre*) 22nd inst.
Indian (*G. Apur*) 22nd inst.
Indian (*Lehling*) 22nd inst.

German (*Prins Waldemar*) 24th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 24th inst.
Indian (*Lalsang*) 24th inst.

The s.s. *Monmouthshire* left Singapore on 18th inst., and is due here on 25th inst.

The s.s. *Glasgow* from Liverpool and Glasgow sailed from Singapore on 19th inst., and is due here on 25th inst.

The H. A. L. s.s. <

Telegrams.

[Reuter's.]

Manchurian Railway Loan.

London, 18th July.

A Southern Manchurian Railway loan of £4,000,000, guaranteed by the Japanese Government, will be issued in London and Switzerland on the 19th inst. at 97, and 5% interest.

Later.

The Manchurian Railway loan is already quoted at 1/2% prem.

New York, May 19.

America's industrial invasion of the Far East is now in full swing and Japan is pouring a golden stream into the United States for steel rails, cars and locomotives. Twenty million dollars already have been expended in this country for railroad supplies to be used in the construction of the South Manchurian Railroad, and it is now learned that contracts involving millions of dollars are pending. Deliveries of rails are being made and for the next three months steamships chartered by Japan will ply across the Pacific bearing cargoes of steel and iron.

Manchuria will be strapped with American steel from Dalny to Moukden, and the traveller will ride in cars of American manufacture, drawn by the locomotives built in this country. Thousands of dollars have been spent in premiums to our manufacturers for quick deliveries, for the Japanese insist that these railroads must be built and in full operation within two years.

Japan's representatives were told to go ahead and get the railroad supplies at all costs. Having broken the record last February, when they purchased 50,000 tons of steel rails at the Carnegie mills for \$28.50, they proceeded to break another and bought 13,000 tons of rails for \$29 a ton, with the stipulation that the delivery must begin next month. Steel rail mills have all the orders they can attend to until late in the year, but the Japanese agents said they must have the rails and placed their orders, though they paid the highest export prices in many years.

Over \$1,000,000 have been spent with the American Locomotive Building Company, and almost every steamship from Pacific Coast ports has one or more locomotives in its hold. Japanese agents here indicate that \$5,000,000 will have to be spent in this country before the railroad in Manchuria is completed.

The Limitation of Armaments.

Sir Edward Fry has informed M. Nelidoff of his intention to introduce the question of a limitation of armaments to the Hague Conference.

M. Nelidoff has communicated this to the delegates of several of the Great Powers, who will ask for instructions from their Governments.

The text of the British proposal requests the Conference to confirm the resolution of the first Peace Conference respecting the limitation of armaments, and as the question is now more urgent exhorts the Government to study it.

Later.

Japan and Korea.

Reuter's Agency in Tokio wires that the abdication of the Emperor of Korea is probable, and that henceforth the Sovereign's powers will be curtailed and exercised only through the Japanese Resident.

Placards have been posted in Seoul urging the assassination of Japanese officials. The Korean Ministry has resigned.

THE CHINESE DOMESTIC.

There is no doubt that, with the shortage of labour, Chinese servants have become very exacting. They all want to become cooks, and, as everyone knows, there are other household duties for which help is needed quite as much as for cooking. Besides there is a distinct tendency on the part of Chinese servants to disregard all contract which they make with their employers. They leave on short notice, and very many of them are utterly inaccessible to any kind of responsibility. The shortage of labour is enabling us to see the Chinese in a true light, and there is plenty of evidence that if he is allowed to control the domestic service of the province our homes would soon be in the hands of a union of Orientals, with whom we have almost nothing in common. It would be a fool's paradise into which we would enter if the prayer for the free admission of Chinese as servants were complied with. It is proper to add that among Chinamen there are many who fully appreciate their obligations towards their employers, men of good, sterling honesty, whose word can be absolutely relied on. But such are in the small minority. It would be exceedingly bad policy for the housewives of British Columbia to entrust their domestic welfare in the hands of irresponsible Chinamen, and this is just what would happen if the request for their free admission into Canada were complied with.—Colonist, Victoria.

The business at next Tuesday's meeting of the Legislative Council will be the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance relating to Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Companies; and of the Bill entitled An Ordinance for giving to a Foreign Company called the Nederlandse Handel-Maatschappij certain facilities for carrying on its business in the Colony. There will be a meeting of the Finance Committee immediately after the Council.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

CAMP REPORT.

The Camp Report, dated 17th November last, from the Commandant, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, is gazetted and is as follows:—
Sir, I have the honour to forward the attached report on the Volunteer Camp held at Stonecutters Island from October 13 to October 20th, 1906.

NUMBERS.

Out of a total number of 19 officers and 224 N.C.O.'s and men 15 officers and 178 N.C.O.'s and men attended the Camp, 4 officers and 35 N.C.O.'s and men were either absent from the Colony, on medical certificate, or had special leave of absence from Camp.

The Hongkong Volunteer Troop did not attend the Camp and are therefore excluded from the above total.

The average daily attendance was 136.75. In addition to the above 10 captains from the Victoria British School attended Camp from October 19th to 20th.

The following table shows the average attendance and proportion of full strength on each day for the Camps 1901 to 1906 inclusive:—

Date.	Strength deduct- ing those on leave.	Attendance at Camp.	Average Daily At- tendance.	Proportion of Total Strength, Daily.
	Officers N.C.O.'s & men	Officers N.C.O.'s & men		
1901.	16 286	14 204	157	52.
1902.	16 234	14 175	141.1	568.
1903.	18 204	17 159	121.6	548.
1904.	16 210	14 170	135.5	6.
1905.	13 189	13 169	127.5	6.1
1906.	15 189	15 178	136.75	67.

The average for this year again shows an improvement.

DRILLS.

I attach a Camp programme showing the drills carried out by all units. These were on the same lines as in previous years but a few innovations were introduced as, for instance, marching order parades, skirmishing, a field day in conjunction with the 2nd Royal West Kent Regiment and more ceremonial parades, and gun laying was practised at a moving target.

The field day on Saturday, October 20th, was carried out on Stonecutters Island, the scheme being furnished by the O.C. and R. W. K. Regiment, the Volunteers formed a portion of the landing and attacking force showing great keenness and carrying out their work satisfactorily.

GUN PRACTICE.

Gun practice from four 15-pr. B.L. Gun was carried out twice and maxim practice four times.

The maxim practice was on three occasions carried slowly and arrangements were made to instruct the men carefully in the various failures that are liable to occur with these guns, by putting dummy rounds or bad cartridges, etc. in the belts at intervals, by this means a more thorough knowledge was gained by the men than by ordinary rapid practice.

The 15-pr. B.L. practice was carried at a towed target for the first time, the target represented a rowing boat or pinnace moving at about 6 knots and having only a two-foot freeboard was by no means easy for Volunteers who do not have many opportunities for practice and a large number of them were recruits.

On October 22nd elementary practice was carried out and 61 rounds were fired in four series, the ranges varied from 1,100 to 1,500 yds, the guns were fired from practically sea-level and therefore the observation was extremely difficult, consequently the Battery-Commanders continually judged their rounds as range when really they were considerably over, and the general fault was that the B.C.'s gave the order for (fine) Shrapnel before the range had been correctly found. The target was frequently hit, but the range officer was unable to report the actual number of hits.

This elementary practice was of great value as instruction to all ranks and improved the powers of observation of officers, and the rapidity and laying, etc. of the men. The Gunnery Instructor R.A. pointed out that greater care was necessary in clamping fuzes, and special instruction was therefore given in fuzes setting before the next practice.

On October 27th Colonel Kenil, C.R.A., inspected the Artillery units at gun practice and the four 15-pr. B.L. guns were fired from the same site at a towed target.

72 rounds were fired in 6 series and all the gun squads were changed on to the maxim guns and fired at a barrel target, range 300 to 1,000 yards. The maxim practice was very good and with the exception of a few misfires due to faulty cartridges with stuck caps, the four maxim guns were fired in every case without a jam, this was a distinct improvement on last year's practice and I think points to the value of the careful instruction given at the practices on the range. The guns also have been kept in excellent condition by the Corps Armourer Sergeants.

With regard to the 15-pr. B.L. practice, the C.R.A. stated that he considered the Corps had made most distinct progress since last year.

He pointed out certain faults in which improvements might be made in future, and these have been carefully noted with a view to their correction. He also considered that the Artillery Units should, if possible, carry out gun practice once a quarter, and if possible I propose to make arrangements for this as far as my supply of ammunition will allow me to do so.

His Excellency the Officer Commanding the Troops inspected the Corps and the Camp on October 28th, he stated that there was a great improvement in the turn out of the Corps since his inspection in March, the equipment was better put on and the men looked smart on parade, he expressed approval of the Camp arrangements and referred to the keenness shown by all ranks at the Field Day on October 20th.

The officer in charge E.L. and telephonists detailed an officer to carry out an examination

of the members of Engineer Company, all those who presented themselves passed satisfactorily.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of all ranks was excellent.

I attach a report from the Corps Medical Officer, Lieut. Forsyth, who, with the assistance of a Corporal, R.A.M.C., carried out all the Medical and Sanitary arrangements very thoroughly.

ACCOUNTS.

I attach a copy of the camp accounts and a summary of the amount due from the Estimates for the purpose.

REMARKS.

The camp was laid out better than in previous years, and the tents were allotted 2 to each sub-division, which gave more definite responsibility to the N.C.O.'s, this proved satisfactory and improved the general discipline.

The camp was again lit throughout with electric light by the engineer company. The members of this Company did excellent technical work under the R.E. instructors.

A small matchbox was fitted up with tubs as a bathroom for the men. 20 cadets from the Victoria British School attended the camp, and did some very useful work as semaphore signallers and at squad drill, the headmaster of the school reports that they returned to school improved in health and discipline in consequence.

The naval range was placed at the disposal of the Corps daily from 6 to 8 a.m., and occasionally in the afternoon, and most of the members of the Corps were able to carry out their class firing.

The officers and staff sergeants also carried out revolver practice with good result.

Extra instructors were kindly lent to the Corps by the C.R.A. and O.C. Royal West Kent and all the instructors carried out their work well and tactfully.

The officers of the Corps attended the camp well and with the staff greatly assisted in making the camp a success.

THE WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY.

According to a Nanking despatch the Shanghai Tantai has asked the Viceroy at Nanking to find sufficient funds for the Whangpoo Conservancy by presenting the statement of accounts. Commencing from 7th moon of next year to the 6th moon of the 37th year of Kwangshu there will be a shortage of 1,500,000 taels per year. It is proposed to borrow the funds from the Hupu Bank and Imperial Bank as well as the native merchants for a term of 15 years. The Hupu Bank has consented to lend one million taels but the Imperial Bank has declined, and the native merchants have not given any reply. On the other hand, owing to the prohibition of opium smoking the funds first proposed to be raised out of native opium dues will become less annually and after ten years there will be no revenue from this source. Thus Viceroy Tuan Fang has asked the Board of Finance to instruct the Hupu Bank to give help in finding funds for the Whangpoo Conservancy.—Sincing Nipao.

THE LATE MAJ. K. H. CONGER.

FORMER U. S. MINISTER TO CHINA.

Pasadena, May 18.

Major Edwin H. Conger, former Minister to China, and at one time one of the most notable members of the United States diplomatic corps, died at the family home in this city at 3.45 o'clock this afternoon. No hope for his recovery had been held out by the attending physicians for the past twenty-four hours. Daily for a week past Mr. Conger has gradually grown weaker, and it was known this morning that he had but a few hours to live. The family was at the bedside when the end came. Chronic dysentery was the direct cause of death.

Edwin Hurd Conger was born in Knox county, Ill., March 7, 1843. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, and after a common-school education, he entered Lombard University at Petersburg, Ill., leaving with his degree in 1862. Conger enlisted as a private in Company I, One hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and rose step by step until the close of the Civil War, attaining the rank of Captain and receiving from the President the brevet of Major "for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field." He entered Albany law school, graduating with honours in 1866. He was admitted to the bar in his native State and entered upon active practice at Galesburg, Ill.

Removing to Dexter, Dallas county, Ia., he was elected first County Treasurer, and next, in 1880, began the first of two terms as State Treasurer. Next he was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, and returned to the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses.

In 1881 President Harrison named Conger United States Minister to Brazil, and for four years he laboured in a successful manner to cement the relations between the two republics. President McKinley returned Conger to this Brazilian post, upon entering the Presidential office in March, 1897, following it the next year by transferring him to China.

When the Boxer uprising broke into flame and the streets of Peking ran blood, Minister Conger became the bulwark of the doomed foreigners in the Chinese capital. The United States Legation was fortified under his direction, and there began the famous siege, ultimately lifted by General Chafes at the head of 2,500 American soldiers and marines, assisted by the allied forces of England, Russia and Japan.

In the tedious negotiations over the indemnity to be demanded of the Chinese empire as recompense for the outrage, Minister Conger took a commanding position. The weeks of the siege left an imprint upon the physique of the Minister and injured his health. He came back to the United States on a furlough. His failing health forbade his return to China. President Roosevelt offered Conger acceptance of the exacting duties of this office and he offered his resignation, which was accepted with regret. Since his retirement, nearly two years ago, Major Conger has resided in Pasadena.

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SALE OF A LAUNCH.

At 11 o'clock to-day Messrs. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, put up for auction, as she lay alongside Queen's Statue Wharf, the steam launch Progress. The length of the boat was 55 feet, breadth 10 feet five inches, and depth five feet. The reserve price not being reached the launch was withdrawn from the sale.

THE TOKYO EXHIBITION.

REMARKABLE PROTESTS BY EXHIBITORS.

Complaints are being made concerning the result of the judges' inspection of exhibits at the Tokyo Exhibition now open. Mr. Koshihiko Rokuyemon, a manufacturer of photographic printing paper, has sent back the prize awarded him for his exhibit. It seems that Mr. Koshihiko expected to receive a gold medal, but contrary to his expectation only a first prize was awarded. In defence of his action he maintains that, having discovered a process of manufacturing photographic printing paper, he has started its manufacture in Japan, and the import of this paper, which annually amounted to between ¥500,000 and ¥600,000, has been entirely stopped. For this service, he considers that he deserves to receive a gold medal. On the 6th instant, after the distribution of prizes, Mr. Koshihiko had an interview with Mr. Shirai, Director of the Inspection Committee, and endeavoured to learn the reason why his special exhibit had not been awarded a gold medal. The answer being unsatisfactory to Mr. Koshihiko, he withdrew all his exhibits the following day.

The members of the Tuihei Yoga-kai (a society of oil-painters) also complain of the unfair result of the inspection, and have sent back their awards, at the same time issuing a statement to the effect that complaints have been heard of the unfair result of the inspection of oil-paintings in the Fine Art Building of the Tokyo Exhibition. The artists admit that it is difficult to satisfy every exhibitor, as opinions of the value of a work differ, but by the publication of the result of the inspection on the 6th instant, it was clearly demonstrated that the inspection had been conducted rather in consideration of the personal circumstances of circumstances of exhibitors than the merit of the exhibits, entirely ignoring the real object of the inspection. "Such a practice is contaminating the sanctity of fine art, and will leave an abominable example for the future," say the artists; and for these reasons, the prizes awarded were sent back.—Japan Chronicle.

THE MAKING OF A MERCHANT.

FORMULAS FOR SUCCESS.

Twenty-nine years ago a draper's assistant opened a little shop in Holborn. His capital, after he had paid a premium for his premises, was £40; the frontage of his home was 16ft., and his staff consisted of a colleague and a boy. The two men lived behind the shop, and for sometime their combined weekly expenses never exceeded 12s. 6d.

To-day the little shop has grown to a palatial block with a frontage of 160 ft. and a depth of 300 ft., the capital has increased to £350,000; the one errand boy has multiplied to an average of 700 assistants, and the name of the owner has become a familiar word in many lands.

There is the story of Gamage's in a nutshell. How has this growth been attained? Why has this man gone ahead in such fashion when multitudes fail even to hold their own? One cannot be even for a few minutes with Mr. Gamage without learning part of the answer. His build, his manner, and his speech all denote intense energy.

"You ask me my secret for business success?" said Mr. Gamage. "There is no secret about it. Business to-day is attained by the same formulas as it even was—perseverance, reliability, unceasing work, and originality. Many people do not get on because they do not really desire to. Then want to enjoy themselves and have a quiet life. Others fail to succeed because they are afraid to launch out. They go along in the same old way. They want to reach the middle of the stream, but they stand shivering on the bank, afraid to take the plunge. Now, in business you can only progress by venturing on new things and by taking risks. The man who is determined to safeguard every action beyond the possibility of loss will never do much. You must venture—originate things for yourself, and get out of the rut if you wish to go ahead."

"There is another point. Opportunity passes every man, but every man does not see it until it has gone by. Some opportunities, once lost, can never be recalled. In my own case I had at one time the offer of the lease of the premises next my own. To take it seemed a very bold step, but I did it. Had I not taken that lease when it was offered me my business must have remained narrowly circumscribed. I discovered afterwards that a business competitor had done his best to purchase the lease first in order to prevent my expansion. Had my rival secured it my shops could not possibly have extended and my business record must have been very different."

"Many thousands of young people pass through my hands as assistants. The great difficulty with them is that the vast majority lack ambition. They are content with their weekly earnings. Now, the young fellow who works solely for his wage, and has his eye all the time on the clock, will never do much. The beginner to-day has greater chances than ever before. Big firms like my own are seeking for young men with business skill, enthusiasm, and determination, and there are high posts waiting them when found. One of my chief managers came to me as a cash boy. In the old days, when I would often stay till midnight at work, this lad would often stay to remain after the others had gone, and help me finish up. He made my business his business, and consequently he rose."

—Daily Mail.

To-day's Advertisement.

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF "MICELLANEOUS MATERIALS" (Firewood, Lime White, Charcoal, &c., &c.), from the 1st August, 1907, to H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Dockyard, and should be returned not later than Noon the 25th July, 1907.

A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) will be required when applying for Tender Forms. This will be returned if the Tender is declined.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted, and the right is reserved of accepting any portion of a Tender.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [667]

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 19th inst.:—

The conditions of the previous week as mentioned in our last circular, have continued. Rates generally have maintained their position and brought further investors into the market, and the outlook appears a little more hopeful.

Banks.—There has been a slight rise in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks; and the old shares have sellers at \$68; the new shares are unsold. The London rate has advanced to £80 for the old ex new issue, and the quotation for the new remains unchanged.

Marine Insurances.—Customs are in demand at \$70, without inducing sellers. North China can be placed at Tls. 72, and Unions are wanted at \$70. There are buyers of Yangtzes at \$18.

Fire Insurances.—There are inquiries for China Fires at \$88. Hongkong Fires are offering at \$32.

Shipping.—China and Manila have buyers at \$15. Douglases are still wanted at \$41. Indo-Chinas are steady at \$59. Shell Transports are required for at 42 1/2. Sales of Star Ferries new have taken place at \$14. The old shares have changed hands at \$15.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quoted at \$100. Perak Sugars have slightly weakened, and are on offer at Tls. 89.

Mining.—There is a further weakness in Chinese Engineerings and sellers rule the market at \$15.80. Raubs continue quiet at \$6.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have not fluctuated, and are still quoted at \$78. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks improved during the early part of the week to \$102, but towards the close have receded to \$100 with buyers. Shanghai Docks are firmer and buyers prevail in the North at Tls. 74.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Shanghai Lands are weaker with sellers at Tls. 101. There is no change in West Points which can still be obtained at \$30. Hongkong Lands and Humphreys Estates can be secured at quotations.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have hardened and buyers in the North have offered Tls. 64. Hongkong Cottons are without business at \$14. Lau Kong Mows are in request at Tls. 82, while Soy Chees have declined to Tls. 325.

Miscellaneous.—Bell's Asbestos have been disposed of at \$7, com div. China Borneos have been dealt in to a fair extent at various rates from \$9 to \$25. Dairy Farms have been sold at \$15. Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$11.75 ex new issue, and are now quoted at \$11. Ropes are still in request at \$22. William Powells have been taken off the market at \$74. There are buyers of Watsons at \$61. Lungkats have further risen in the North, and the market closes in demand at Tls. 295. Sumatras are also in favour at Tls. 117 1/2.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 1/2 7/16
Do. demand 3/16
Do. 4 months' sight 3/13 1/16
France—Bank T.T. 2/2 3/16
America—Bank T.T. 53 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 16 1/2
India T.T. 16 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 7 1/2
Singapore T.T. 6 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 107 1/2
Yokohama—Bank T.T. 132 1/2

Buying.

1 months' sight L/C. 3/3
6 months' sight L/C. 3/16
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York 54 1/2
1 months' sight do. 55 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 23 1/2
4 months' sight France 28 1/2
6 months' sight do. 28 1/2
4 months' sight Germany 23 1/2
Bar Silver 31 1/16
Bank of England rate 9 1/2
Bank of France 9 1/2
Sovereign 9 1/2

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 20th at 12.25 p.m.—The barometer has risen at the mouth of the Yangtze, and fallen in Shanghai.

The area of low pressure is still lying over the Yellow Sea.

Pressure is high over E. Japan, and it appears to be low over the Pacific to the S. of the Loochoos.

Light or moderate variable winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel and along the Northern shore of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.74 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, variable winds, light or moderate; showery.
2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos, same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Intimations

THE

ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LD.

TALKING
MACHINES
AND
RECORDS.

New Stock just arrived

LARGE AND VARIED
ASSORTMENT

MUSIC.

Comic Opera Scores
and Dance Music.

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1906. [13]

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IS

J. & F. MARTELL'S.



per dozen \$25.00

28.00

V.S.O.P. 40.00

V.V.S.O.P. 60.00

SOLE AGENTS:

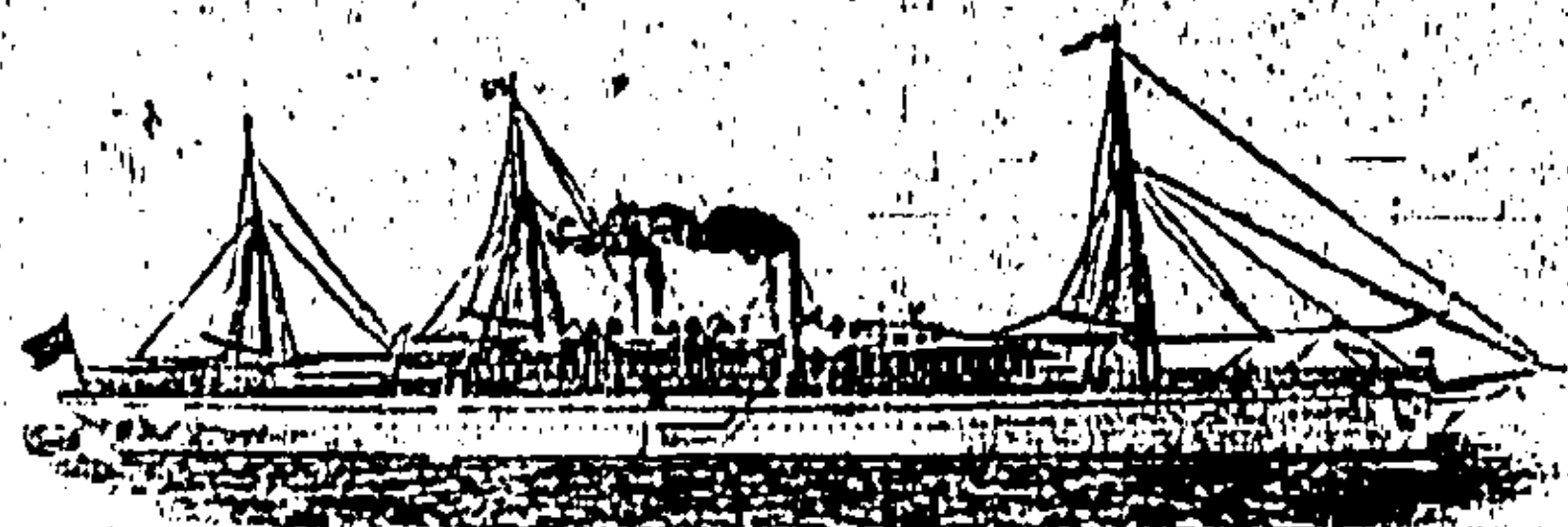
H. PRICE & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [14]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule of under Eleven Days' across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Aug. 1st	Aug. 19th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14th	Sept. 7th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, Aug. 29th	Sept. 16th
"TARTAR"	4,435	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th	Oct. 5th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Sept. 26th	Oct. 14th
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th	Nov. 2nd

Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 260. Via New York 262. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways 440. 442.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to HONGKONG, 4th July, 1907. D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN & SWATOW & CHEFOO	"CHIPSING"	MONDAY, 22nd July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"HINSANG"	TUESDAY, 23rd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CHIPSANG"	TUESDAY, 23rd July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 26th July, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	TUESDAY, 30th July, 3 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

	Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	Return
	55	\$100.
	65	85
	130	105
	250	250

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL.

HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SINGA V"	22nd July, 9 A.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	23rd " 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHAOSING"	25th " "
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"TAIYUAN"	29th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	3rd Aug., 4 P.M.

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. ‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1907.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
KUHI	3540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 27th July, at Noon.
TAIRO	3540	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	To sail
"ABERLOUR"	FRIDAY, 23rd August.

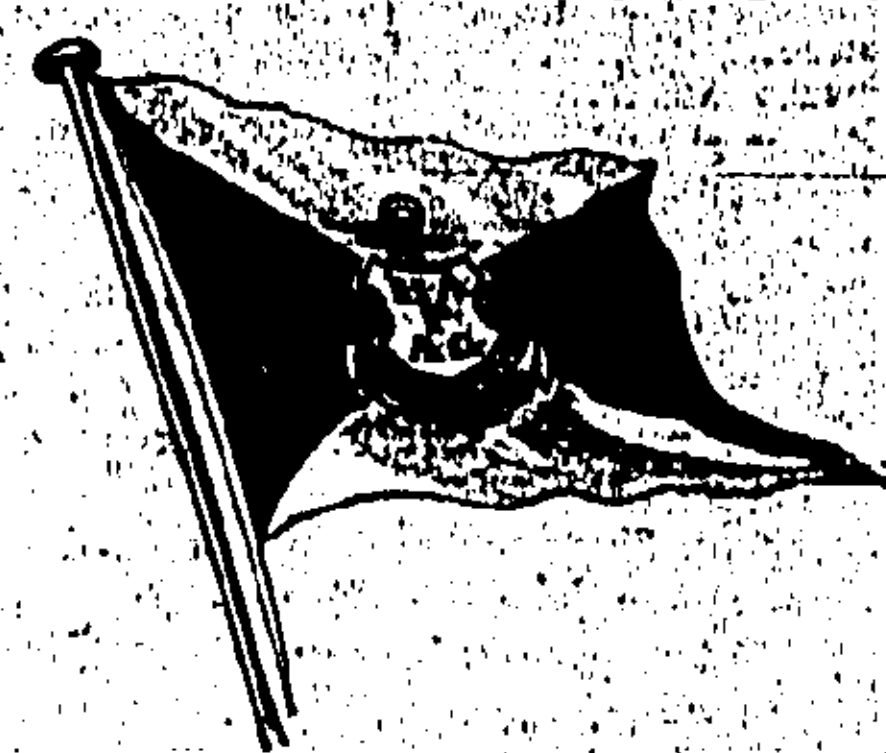
For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



159 Ocean Steamers

with

912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA, HAMBURG, HOHENSTAUFEN.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY
LOWER BERTHS

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE.
NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

Homeward.

HAMBURG 2nd Aug.

SCANDIA 7th Aug.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1907.

HAMBURG 4th Sept.

RHENANIA 4th Oct.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through-Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE"

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 27th July, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
Shawmut	9,606	E. V. Roberts	About 15th Aug.
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	10th Sept.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 17th July, 1907.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

BETWEEN HONGKONG, CALLAO

AND IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS (KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other Coast ports.

Steamers Tons To sail on "GLENFARG" 3,500 Middle of Aug. "KASATO MARU" 6,100 End of Sept.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

* Passenger only. For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager, York Building.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SALAZIE"

Captain Aillard, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 22nd July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR"

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1907.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1907.

STREAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. U. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have an excellent Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be the cause (for they are almost innumerable), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour—VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY.

These three words, taken together, and which prove that a night's sleep is the day may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION NO. 3

than by any other known combination. It is not a medicine, but a food, and it is not a food, but a medicine. It is a food, but a medicine, and it is a medicine, but a food.

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HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 12th July, 1907, 100 cts. per 5 Mds.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mol Lung Pa	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	20
" Roast—Shiu	20
" Breast—Ngau Lam	15
" Soup, Tong Yuk	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20
" Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung	26
Hullock's Brains—Know	10
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	50
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	55
" Head—Ngau Tau	80
" Heart—Ngau Sum	12
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20
" Feet—Ngau Kerk	7
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
" Tail—Ngau Mei	17
" Liver—Ngau Con	12
" Tripe (unpressed)—Ngau To	7
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-koek	1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat	24
" Leg—Yeung Pei	24
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	20
Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong	24
" Brains—Chi Know	12
" Feet—Chi Kerk	12
" Fry—Chi Chak	12
" Head—Chi Tau	12
" Heart—Chi Sum	9
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	12
" Liver—Chi Kon	28
Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwat	21
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	22
" Leg—Chu Pei	22
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	16
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau	60
" Keok	60
" Heart—Yeung Sum	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	10
" Liver—Yeung Con	24
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	—
Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	16
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	24
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	30
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	30
Ducks—Ap	24
Doves—Pan Kau	15
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	22
Fowls, Canton—Kai	32
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	28
Geese—Ngo	20
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye	30
" Ngo	30
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	each
Hare—Tu Chai	—
Partridge—Che Khoo	—
Pheasant—Shan Kai	—
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	each
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup	20
Quail—Um Chuo	—
" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	—
Snipe—Sa Chui	each
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	60
" Hen—Na	45
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui Ap	—
Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai	—
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui	—
" Ap	—

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	10
Bream—Bin Yu	13
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Shu Yu	14
Carp—Li Yu	18
Catfish—Chik Yu	11
Codfish—Mun Yu	24
Crabs—Hoi	16
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	12
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	14
Dace—Wong Mei Lu	11
Dog Fish—Tui Tu Sa	10
Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu	14
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	14
" Yellow—Wong Sin	24
Frogs—Tien Kai	22
Garnoups—Sek Pan	52
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu	12
Herrings—Tao Pak	18
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	18
Loach—Wu Yu	18
Loabers—Lung Ha	36
Mackerel—Chi Yu	24
Monk Fish—Mon Yu	24
Mullet—Chai Yu	24
Oysters—Sang Hoo	22
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	14
Perc—Tau Loo	13
Pike—Fa Paw Poong	8
Plaice—Pan Yu	18
Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung	14
Roach—Chun Yu	28
Saltcod (Cton), fresh water—Ma Yau	—

Shark—Sa Yu	8
Skate—Po Yu	10
Shrimps—Ha	24
Snapper—Lap Yu	22
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	20
Tench—Wai Yu	18
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	20
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu	70
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	—

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	IND. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,721,558	{ £1.15/- and bonus of £1 @ Ex. 2/3 = } \$24.33 making \$40.80 for 1906	4 1/2 %	\$68 1/2 ex n. is. \$22 1/2 new issue London £80.10/- ex new issue London £60 n. issue first call \$51
Do. (new)	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000				
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$12,735	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1907		\$270 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,675,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 72 1/2 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 185,329	{ Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex } 2/10 11/16 per tael	6 %	\$770 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	\$3,000,000	11,460,470	{ Final of \$12 making \$42 for 1905 and } interim of \$30 for 1906	5 1/2 %	\$180 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$50	\$8,000,000	\$461,467	\$12 for year ending 31.12.05	6 1/2 %	\$320 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$362,980	\$2 and bonus \$2 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$2,000,000	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 1/2 %	\$41 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,500	\$365	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$20 1/2
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000	Nil	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1906	6 %	\$70
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ..	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$750,000	120,170	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2.00 for 1906 ..	6 1/2 %	Tls. 47
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited ..	10,000	£10	£10	\$280,958	£2,452	10/- @ ex. 2/1 9/16 = \$4.60 1905	11 1/2 %	Tls. 50 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,372	Tls. 13,327	{ Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 5 1/2 (Pref.) and } final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 1/2 (Ord.) for 1906 } Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for a/c 1907 ..	10 1/2 %	42 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	2,000,000	£1	£1	£5,167,141	85,355,610	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1907	4 1/2 %	\$14 sales
"Stat" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	Tls. 98,000	1137	\$0.50 for year ending 30.4.1907	3 1/2 %	Tls. 48
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 419,479	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	12 1/2 %	\$100
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	19,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 %	Tls. 89 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Tls. 8,935	\$1 for 1907	4 1/2 %	\$21
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000		Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 89 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£110,000	£12,546	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07 ..	4 %	Tls. 15.80 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited ..	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$909,050	Interim of 50 cents for account 1906		G. \$5
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	150,000	£1	£1	£4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents		\$6
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$45,000	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	7 1/2 %	\$17 1/2 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ..	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,000,000	\$3,047	Final of \$2 1/2 making \$5 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500,000	\$400,933	\$6 for 2nd half-year making \$12 for 1906 ..	12 %	Tls. 74 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6 ..	10 1/2 %	Tls. 224 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	56,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 23,117	{ Final of Tls. 10 making Tls. 18 for year } ending 31.12.06 on old capital	8 %	Tls. 212 1/2
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 12,936	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 103
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 1 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	\$28
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000	38,418	\$5 for year ended 30.6.1906	10 1/2 %	\$15
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$751,845	39,178	\$1.80 for 1906	12 1/2 %	\$118
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000	1371	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906 ..	8 1/2 %	\$104
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ..	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000	\$56,218	Final div. of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1906	6 1/2 %	Tls. 13
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 22,500	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6 1/2 = 10 % for 1905	12 1/2 %	\$80
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$4,999	Final of \$6 making \$10	7 1/2 %	\$104
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$208,386	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	6 1/2 %	Tls. 101 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,089	\$2 1/2 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$50
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 860,493	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 64 1/2 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	Tls. 170,000	\$1,519	Final div. of \$2.10 making \$4.10 for 1906 ..	8 1/2 %	\$11 1/2
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 64,886	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	15 1/2 %	Tls. 64 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing } Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,939	\$21,660	\$1 1/2 for the year ending 31.7.06	11 %	\$11 1/2
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	12 %	Tls. 50
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 31,669	Tls. 8 for 1906	9 1/2 %	Tls. 82 1/2 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	15 1/2 %	Tls. 325
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$906	\$7 for 1906	8 1/2 %	187 1/2 buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	none	£814	1/3 per share for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$20 sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	none	2653	\$5 for 1905		10 1/2 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil	\$1 for 1904		Tls. 60 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 ..	15 1/2 %	\$6 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.05	0 %	\$9 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ..	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$15,555	80 cents for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$15 sales and b.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$50,000	\$2,555	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	9 %	\$11
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907 ..	9 %	\$21 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	7 %	\$14 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,953	\$1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	9 1/2 %	\$245
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$105,000	\$4,361	Final of \$18 making \$22 for yr. ending 31.12.06	9 %	\$22 1/2 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$4,212	\$2.00 for year ending 31.12.06	10 1/2 %	Tls. 295 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 10,374	Second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 for a/c 1907 ..	9 1/2 %	\$102 sa. and b.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,655	Sepe. sh. or period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. '07		\$105 sales
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	None		Tls. 45 sales
Philippine Company, Limited	97,500	\$10	\$10	none	Tls. 7,990	{ Final of Tls. 3 1/2 and bonus of Tls. 1 1/2 for } year ending 31.12.06	4 1/2 %	Tls. 80 sellers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,354	Tls. 4 for 1905	12 1/2 %	Tls. 117 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 67,923	Tls. 9,751	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 300 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 8,592	Interim div. of 15/- for 1-year 1906		Tls. 270 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 8,592	Interim div. of 5/- for 1-year 1906	4 1/2 %	\$7 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 8,592	None		Tls. 97
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 8,592	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6		\$10 1/2 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$41,934	{ 70 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$9.00 on } 100 Founders for year endg 31.5.1906 ..	6 1/2 %	\$11 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295	Tls. 1,012	Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	7 1/2 %	\$8
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$549	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 %	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$752			
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000	\$5,482			
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500	\$182			

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, CALCUTTA,
BOMBAY, ADEN, DJI-
ROUTI, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS,"
Captain Girard, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 23rd July,
at 1 P.M.

This steamer connects at Colombo with the
Australian line s.s. "Jumbie" bound for Mar-
seilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. TONKIN 6th August.
S.S. SALAZIE 20th August.
S.S. POLYNESIEN 3rd Sept.
S.S. TOURANE 17th Sept.
S.S. AUSTRALIEN 1st Oct.
S.S. NERA 15th Oct.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1907.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMT "I-
CAM and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELTA,"
Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for
BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 27th
July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for
the above Ports, in connection with the Com-
pany's S.S. "Macedonia," 10,500 tons, from Colom-
bo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel
is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Teu for London (under arrangement),
will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S.
"Persia," due in London on 8th September, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents
and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1907.

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.

Telephone 256.

DEPOT

FOR

EASTMAN'S

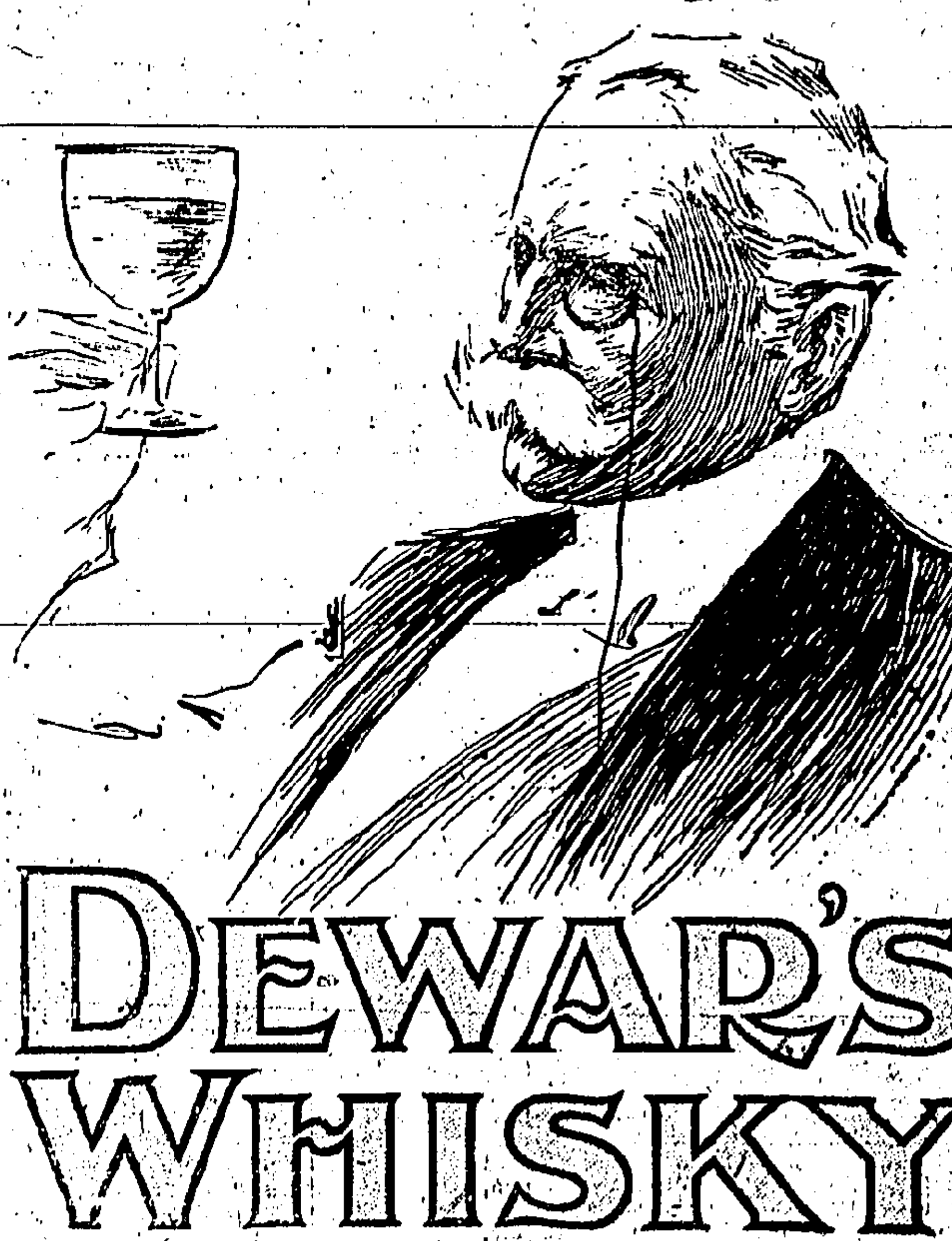
KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.



Sole Agents: BUMANN & BERBLINGER,

15, 16 & 17, Connaught Road Central.

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